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Written for the Saturday Evening Post.

LINES.

Adieu! ye sunny, summer hours,
A long, perhaps, a last farewell,
When spring renews his vernal flowers,
I may not with their freshness dwell.
A sad sunk, a broken heart,
Ne'er mingles with the gay and free,
And misery cannot bear to part,
From one, so wretched, lone as me.
My dreams of love and joy are o'er,
Which smiled upon my youthful day,
Now, even hope can charm no more,
Or lure me with its fleeting ray.
Each grief or thought aside I fling,
Its fading bliss, and idle dreams,
I would not to my bosom bring,
One thought of tender, earlier themes.
Then fare ye well, ye youthful hours,
Ye days of love, and hope farewell,
When spring renews her vernal flowers,
I may not with their freshness dwell.

C. H. W.

Written for the Saturday Evening Post.

TO ——, OF THE VALE OF TURENA.

BY MISS MARY EMILY JACKSON.

To some lone, dark, sequester'd spot,
Where dark'ning shades affright me not,
I flee me at the twilight gleam,
Of by-gone joys and friends to dream.

I sigh for many a friend who;
I ask the silver glittering star,
Where is that heart with friendship beat?
Where is that form I love the best?

I ask the moon when high in air,
Where is my friend, oh, tell me where?
She answers naught, but that her ray
On wild Turena's vale can play.

And when those glorious orbs above
Awake thy soul to joy and love,
Oh! let one thought for me be there
Amid thy hallowed evening prayer.

Written for the Casket.

Ellery Truman and Emily Raymond,

OR THE SOLDIER'S TALE.

"Hark! it is the bridegroom's voice,
Welcome, pilgrim to the rest."

It was a fine morning of July, 1823; the air was cool and refreshing for the season; I was slowly and thoughtfully walking along the great road from Lancaster to Harrisburg. I had passed the summit of the mountain which rises from the Susquehanna below the mouth of Swatara, the old village of Middletown lay before me, and far to the southwest, west, and northwest, spread one of the finest landscapes in Pennsylvania, with a blue waving line of Kittatinny mountains, and a long bank of cumuli as back ground. To the mind which at a step over a mountain ridge is brought to the view of its native valley, after an absence of forty-two years, what crowded reflections rise! how are the senses overpowered! In that valley over which fleeces of mist still hovered, forty-eight years before I had seen the light of heaven on my infant eye. Withdrawn from the little circle of my childish rambles between six and seven, memory retained, and strongly retained the images of the few objects within that circle. Before me rose the cabin of my parents, the few farm houses I had visited, the meeting-house and grave-yard, and the old school-house, with the still older John Hutchinson, who first taught me to read—

"Let no man put off the Law of God."

All returned to my mental eye, and mingled with the features of the perspective before me, and threw a moonlight, a dreamy colouring, over the whole scene. My steps were at length entirely arrested. I stood motionless, unheeding the lapse of time, and gazed around me, with my mind absorbed, muttering to myself, "How durable is nature! how changeful is man!"

A slight rustle on my right hand recalled me from my reverie, and turning quickly towards the sound, met the eye of an aged man, who had been very attentively watching my abstraction. He was seated on a stone, at the root of a large tree, with some shrubbery around him, his budget was at his feet; and with both hands over a polished crabstick head, and leaning on his chin, his silver hair flowing round a face of uncommon expression. His still penetrating glance gave me some embarrassment, which he perceived and removed, as he observed, smiling—"Stranger, you have found something very attractive in that landscape," pointing at the same time to the far north-east, up the valley of Swatara.

The human eyes are the windows of the soul, philosophers and non-philosophers may say what they please to the contrary. We were acquaintance, we were friends, the moment those words passed between us, and I replied, "The surface of that picture is fine, but to me there is a still finer ground beneath. I am returning to the place of my birth, on the banks of Swatara, after an absence of forty-two years."

"Where, on those banks?" anxiously demanded the old soldier, for such he was.

"Dixon's Ford, near Derry Meeting-house," I replied.

He mused a moment, as he rose to his feet, and slung his knapsack over his shoulder, and then resumed, "It is something strange, I am returning to the same place, and for the same reason, in part, for there was I born also."

I gazed intently on him, as he spoke, but he continued, "You cannot know aught of me, I am at least twenty years your elder, and have not resided there permanently since 1775."

"The year of my birth," I exclaimed.

To this unimportant observation he paid little attention, but as we involuntarily recommenced our walk, he continued, "We can be fellow travellers; we are returning to a secluded portion of our wide spread country, to a point from which have risen some spirits too sublime for the world."

"You speak warmly, my friend," I interrupted.

"Seventy-one years have not frozen in my heart," he replied, with great energy, "either friendship or gratitude."

"Pardon me," I replied, "your eyes too well confirm your words."

He smiled, and replied, "It is of the dead I have spoken."

The reader need not be fatigued with our day's walk, as we advanced along the fine little mountain river; every bank, hill, tree and farm, recalled to the old veteran some subject of recollection and supply to a rich, plain, but varied observation. In Hummelstown we took a hasty repast, and continued our walk. Leaving the main road, and traversing the cool and clear spring creek, it was on the decline of day before we reached Derry Meeting-house. All was still and calm round this, to us, venerable spot. We seemed to tread on sacred ground. In the adjacent grave-yard—the remains of a sister consecrated it to me—to my fellow traveller there seemed still more to strike the mind with awe. The meeting-house was shut, but we entered the repository of the departed, and were for some time silent. We paused over one stone and read—

Here lieth the remains of
THE REVEREND WILLIAM BERTRAM,
First Pastor of this congregation:
Who departed this life
Ye 3d of May, 1746.
Aged 72 years.

Several other stones spoke to us, but at length one enchained us both; but I was penetrated to the soul when my companion, with an expression, which, to be felt in all its force, must have been heard—"Truths, for once, on a tombstone." These truths were thus recorded:—

Beneath this stone
Are deposited the remains
Of an able, faithful,
Courageous and successful
Minister of Jesus Christ,
THE REVEREND JOHN ROAN,
Pastor of Paxton, Derry, and Mountjoy
Congregations.
From the Year 1745
Till Oct. 3d, 1775.
When he exchanged a Militant for
A triumphant life, in the 39th year of his age.

The attitude, age, and tears—for I saw the drops follow each other down his furrowed cheeks—kept me silent; but at length he fixed his eyes on mine, and solemnly observed, "Friend, for we are both old and may call each other so, are we not here now alone on the spot of our nativity? It is here, indeed, in this yard, we are to meet our friends and acquaintances. What are the living beings along these banks to us? The associations in our minds, what have they in common with the existing generation, now moving over these hills and vales? To them we are as men of other times. The day is not so far closed, but we have yet an hour to spare. I know where to find quarters for the night. Will thou be seated, and hear an old soldier's tale?"

As he spoke, he laid his hand on my shoulder; my looks bespoke not mere willingness to hear, but a powerful interest in his proposed tale, and we both sat down upon the slab which covered the remains of John Roan, and he commenced—

"It matters not to which of the beings I was related, who once lived and walked over these paths and fields, but who long have rested beneath these cold but speaking stones. I may only tell thee, that here repose almost every one who ever shared my blood. My parents found their pillow here, as did my brothers and sisters, and some others as dear to my remembrance as parents, brothers, or sisters.

"In this remote region rose to life Robert Dixon, Lindley Murray, and Ellery Truman; here sprung up, as a flower transplanted from heaven, Emily Raymond; and I may add to this group, another of humbler growth, Wilson Bertram.

"Robert Dixon, who fell far from here, fell in his country's cause, too soon for that country. His was one of those spirits which rise in flame to illume all around him; his mind scarce needed education; it caught, as if by inspiration, what ordinary minds have to buy from schools, and themselves never learn the value. Gentle as the summer breeze, in private life; but terrible as the whirlwind, in the day of danger. Tardy calculations were not necessary to Robert Dixon; he heard, he thought, and acted. The voice of his country called, and the answer was prompt.

"Lindley Murray was a being of a different order; the closet was the theatre of his ambition, and to the closet he retired. From the knell of war and death, he shrunk with feelings as sublime as those which carried Dixon to the tented field. As the scowling tempest of the American revolutionary war was heard at a distance, its echoes reached the before peaceful banks of Swatara. Dixon and Murray followed the irresistible current of their souls. Dixon rushed to the battle field. Murray retired from the strife, not to do as many others did, join the standard of the enemies of his country, but to join the Society of Friends, and pass calmly along the stream of life.

"With those contrasted spirits another rose, a very different cast to either. The form of Robert Dixon was elegant, tall, and commanding; but seen to disadvantage in the presence of Ellery Truman. The countenance of Dixon was bland, that of Truman serious and rather reserved. It was seldom that two such men could be seen together, yet they were contrasts; and between them stood another, unlike either, and yet held them linked together. Wilson Bertram, with powers, bodily and mental, inferior to his two friends, but endowed with an inflexibility of purpose which swerved not. In youth and age Bertram was the same."

[Here some overpowering thought seemed to come over the soul of the veteran—some strong emotion which shook his frame; but he soon recovered his composure, and resumed.]

"Forgive me, my friend," he at length breathed, with much energy. "The last fifty years seem but a moment, and the sleeping dust appears, at some moments, to rise to life. I see Dixon and Truman, in all the pride of manly youth; the one smiling as the other frowned on the gathering storm, but with hearts equally stern to meet to foe; and I see"——

The aged soldier again paused, took off his hat with his left hand, and placed his right on his snowy head, demanding "do you see these blanched locks?"

My heart was too full to answer, but my looks spoke for me, and he continued. "Seventy-one winters lie heavy on this head; but no length of years can remove from my heart the remembrance of Emily Raymond; she was the pride of Swatara, the spirit of its woods and fields. How often have I heard her angel voice joining in the sacred song, and mingle with the songs of kindred seraphs. Emily Raymond was made for heaven, and not for earth. From her fifteenth to eighteenth year was spent in Philadelphia, with a relation; and Emily returned to Derry in August, 1775. To see was to admire and love Emily Raymond. As on wider circles nature enforced her laws on the Swatara, and was obeyed by all those who had a heart not already filled by some other object; and thus stood Ellery Truman and Wilson Bertram. To these young men she had been, before her departure to Philadelphia, a sister; but that relation of calm affection, of happy friendship, was soon to be lost in that soul absorbing interest, which, happy for the world, few are capable of feeling to excess: but misery to the few that do, and are doomed to disappointment—the wounds admits of but one remedy. But I am wandering.

"Need I repeat Emily was loved by both Truman and Bertram. It was the first secret that had ever existed between them, and dearly did each pay for want of confidence in the other.

"The year of 1775, was indeed one of tumult and storm. New relations and passions were roused into conflict. The ordinary course of human life was disturbed; the stream became violent, as obstacles to its current seemed to be heaved from the depths of the earth; but it is at such moments that the heart of man becomes open to emotions of greatest intensity. Now all around were causes of excitement, even the most callous felt the flame; then no wonder that in such bosoms as those of Ellery Truman and Wilson Bertram, the fire burned fiercely. Both these men had joined the army. Truman as a lieutenant in Captain Holt's company, and Bertram as a private; and both had taken stations a few weeks before the return of Emily from Philadelphia.

"Emily herself gave a most striking example of a trait in the human character, which has often become most strikingly prominent where least expected. To look in her face, on her soft hazle eye, was to scan the dove; but the fire of patriotism burned beneath—spoke of the wrongs of her country, and not even the eye of Dixon or Truman could flash with more energy; and she was soon to find that her happiness was indeed staked in that cause for which daily orisons were breathed.

"On yonder field we had mustered our company, and amongst the spectators to our awkward manœuvres was Emily Raymond; and after the exercise was over, Bertram escorted her home. Daily orders to march were expected; moments had become months, as events pressed upon events, and the timidity of Bertram yielded to the pressure. His resolution was something strengthened by the apparent gaiety of his companion, and the to him truly important secret was with some hesitation disclosed. The proposal was, in the first instance received with a hearty laugh, which was followed, as soon as the little tormentor could recover breath, by her exclaiming, 'Really, this is an honour too high for a poor country girl. Well I never could expect to be rival to the continental Congress! What a soldier! A general before long, no doubt.' And thus she rallied the rather embarrassed Bertram, who, however, soon recovered himself, and adopting her own tactics, making a bow, continued—

"'And when a general, how proudly will my laurels be laid at the feet'—

"'Of your little sister Emily,' she interrupted, 'why General Bertram, for you may as well have the title at once, you will outdo Don Quixotte, by adding one peak more to chivalry.'

"Bertram was really overpowered, and remained silent; but assumed a look which reacted the heart of Emily, and changed her tone and manner, and in a very altered voice she continued—

"'My brother, Wilson Bertram, for how often have I called you by this tender title. Is this a time to tear away the kind tie between us? I am an orphan,' and she burst into a flood of tears.

"'Would to God,' passionately exclaimed Bertram, 'that you were my sister, if all hope of a dearer relation is lost.'

"They then walked on in painful silence until near the house of her aunt, with whom Emily resided. The sun had set, and the deep shading of night was approaching, when the pathway along the side of a lane, led them under a double and wide spreading oak. Emily suddenly stopped, and looking earnestly into the face of her companion, observed, 'Wilson, under this tree was our little play house when children, and here you must know the truth—your friend.'——

"Bertram felt stunned as if the tree had been lifted by the lightning blast, and remained a few moments silently and vacantly gazing on the distressed girl; but at length replied, 'Ellery Truman.' Emily replied not, and in the heart of Wilson a fierce but momentary resentment burned against the friend of his youth; but the precepts he had heard and imbibed on this spot silenced the foul fiend. 'Ought I, or can I be surprised, that Ellery Truman should love and be loved in turn?' mentally reflected Bertram, and falling on his knees, at the foot of the oak, breathed this short and fervent prayer:—'May the God we have both adored protect thee, my sister.' He rose, pressed her to his bosom, and she retired to her home.

"The inflexible character of Bertram, I have already sketched; a character which on this decisive evening produced resolutions never violated in his after life. 'If I cannot be the husband of Emily Raymond,' silently and alone reflected this young man, 'my life shall never be stained with an act to enkindle a blush on her cheek, if I was so blessed.'

"The battle of Lexington had roused, but that of Bunker's Hill had electrified the nation to its utmost frontier border. It was amid the agitations of public and private feelings, and whilst the ill-fated expedition of the continental troops into Canada was in preparation, that the explanation took place between Wilson Bertram and Emily Raymond. No other human being did more within his sphere, to fan the patriotic flame, than did the man whose remains repose beneath this stone; and well was it said at the time, that 'the soul of John Roan carried the appeal of an injured people to the footstool of eternal justice and power.' These sculptured figures tell the day when that soul was wafted from earth; and on that day well do I remember the stern eye of John Dixon, whose three sons had girded on the sword with a father's advice and benediction. They left their paternal home, the eldest never to return. This devoted family was but one, thousands followed the same impulse, and were preparing for the strife, when those who remained here were called to place in its earthly bed, the body of a man who, for thirty years, had been the spiritual father of three congregations. The old had become old with him, and the young had been raised under his pastoral care.

"Ellery Truman had become a captain by the accidental death of his commander, near Lancaster. Called to make one on the solemn occasion, the brow of Captain Truman was marked by more than usual seriousness. Naturally reserved, his manner had become, if not stern, at least something harsh. The change was attributed, by those who observed it, to his own change of condition, and to the rude shock of the revolution; but one circumstance occurred at the funeral of Mr. Roan, which excited general astonishment. When the coffin containing the body of their pastor was lowered into the grave, Emily Raymond, with a female friend, was standing between Truman and Bertram, Emily next to Truman. As the first clods fell on the coffin, from the assembled crowd was heard a general moan, and some wept aloud. My eye was on Emily; she wept not, but her face was ashy pale; and as the body of him, who had been to her more than a father, reached its last earthly place of rest, she heaved a most distressful sigh, and staggered backwards. Had not Bertram caught her in his arms she must have fallen, and borne down with her the weeping girl by her side. The face of Truman was even haggard, but he stood as a statue resting both his hands on the hilt of his sword. The eyes of the two young men met with mutual expression very different from what they ever exchanged before, as Bertram bore the helpless, trembling Emily from the scene. For months she was confined to a bed of sickness. All of her friends, but one, attributed her illness to the loss of her pastor: there was one, who divined the real cause, but the painful knowledge was buried in his own bosom.

"Time, who halts not for the great or the little affairs of man, kept on his steady course. In the field, for daring, even desperate and reckless bravery, no other man was more distinguished than Ellery Truman, who, in the second campaign, was a major, and in the third a colonel. Though bred in similar rank in life, common farmers, the fortunes of Truman and Bertram were indeed different. Once—Oh! how often—

MESSAGE

Of the President of the United States to both Houses of Congress.

Fellow Citizens of the Senate, and House of Representatives:

On your assembling to perform the high trusts which the people of the United States have confided to you, of legislating for their common welfare, it gives me pleasure to congratulate you upon the happy condition of our beloved country. By the favor of Divine Providence, health is again restored to us: peace reigns within our borders: abundance crowns the labors of our fields: commerce and domestic industry flourish and increase: and individual happiness rewards the private virtue and enterprise of our citizens.

Our condition abroad is no less honorable than it is prosperous at home. Seeking nothing that is not right, and determined to submit to nothing that is wrong, but desiring honest friendships and liberal intercourse with all nations, the United States have gained throughout the world the confidence and respect which are due to a policy so just and so congenial to the character of the American people and to the spirit of their institutions.

In bringing to your notice the particular state of our Foreign Affairs, it affords me high gratification to inform you, that they are in a condition which promises the continuance of friendship with all nations.

With Great Britain the interesting question of our North Eastern Boundary remains still undecided. A negotiation, however, upon that subject, has been renewed since the close of the last Congress; and a proposition has been submitted to the British Government with the view of establishing, in conformity with the resolution of the Senate, the line designated by the Treaty of 1783. Though no definite answer has been received, it may be daily looked for, and I entertain a hope that the overture may ultimately lead to a satisfactory adjustment of this important matter.

I have the satisfaction to inform you that a negotiation, which, by desire of the House of Representatives, was opened some years ago with the British Government, for the erection of light houses on the Bahamas, has been successful. These works, when completed, together with those which the United States have constructed on the western side of the Gulf of Florida, will contribute essentially to the safety of navigation in that sea. This joint participation in establishments interesting to humanity and beneficial to commerce, is worthy of two enlightened nations; and indicates feelings which cannot fail to have a happy influence upon their political relations. It is gratifying to the friends of both to perceive that the intercourse between the two people is becoming daily more extensive, and that sentiments of mutual good will have grown up, befitting their common origin and justifying the hope, that by wise counsels on each side, not only unsettled questions may be satisfactorily terminated, but new causes of misunderstanding prevented.

Notwithstanding that I continue to receive the most amicable assurances from the Government of France, and that in all other respects the most friendly relations exist between the United States and that Government, it is to be regretted that the stipulations of the Convention concluded on the 4th July, 1831, remain, in some important parts, unfulfilled.

By the second article of that Convention it was stipulated that the sum payable to the U. States should be paid at Paris in six annual instalments into the hands of such person or persons, as should be authorized by the Government of the United States to receive it; and by the same article the first instalment was payable on the second day of February, 1833. By the act of Congress of the 13th July, 1832, it was made the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to cause the several instalments, with the interest thereon, to be received from the French Government, and transferred to the United States in such manner as he may deem best; and by the same act of Congress, the stipulations on the part of the United States, in the Convention were, in all respects, fulfilled. Not doubting that a treaty thus made and ratified by the two Governments, and faithfully executed by the United States, would be promptly complied with by the other party, and desiring to avoid the risk and expense of intermediate agencies, the Secretary of the Treasury deemed it advisable to receive and transfer the first instalment by means of a draft upon the French Minister of Finance. A draft for this purpose was accordingly drawn in favor of the Cashier of the Bank of the United States, for the amount accruing to the United States out of the first instalment, and the interest payable with it. This bill was not drawn at Washington until five days after the instalment was payable at Paris, and was accompanied by a special authority from the President authorizing the Cashier or his assigns to receive the amount. The mode thus adopted of receiving the instalment was officially made known to the French Government, by the American Charge d'Affaire at Paris, pursuant to instructions from the Department of State. The bill, however, though not presented for payment until the twenty-third day of March, was not paid, and for the reason assigned by the French Minister of Finance, that no appropriation had been made by the French Chambers. It is not known to me that up to the period any appropriation has been required of the Chambers; and, although a communication was subsequently made to the Chambers, by direction of the King, recommending that the necessary provision should be made for carrying the convention into effect, it was at an advanced period of the session, and the subject was finally postponed until the next meeting of the Chambers.

Notwithstanding, it has been supposed by the French Ministry, that the financial stipulations of the treaty, cannot be carried into effect without an appropriation by the Chambers, it appears to me to be [illegible] consistent with the charter of France, but due to the character of both Governments as well as to the rights of our citizens, to treat the convention made and ratified in proper form, as pledging the good faith of the French Government for its execution, and as imposing upon each Department an obligation to fulfil it: and I have received assurances through our Charge d'Affairs at Paris and the French Minister Plenipotentiary at Washington, and more recently through the Minister of the United States at Paris, that the delay has not proceeded from any indisposition on the part of the King and his Ministers to fulfil the treaty, and that measures will be presented at the next meeting of the Chambers, and with a reasonable hope of success, to obtain the necessary appropriation.

It is necessary to state, however, that the documents, except certain lists of vessels captured, condemned or burnt at sea, proper to facilitate the examination and liquidation of the reclamations comprised in the stipulation of the Convention, and which by the 6th Article, France engaged to communicate to the United States by the intermediary of the legation, though repeatedly applied for by the American Charge d' Affairs, under instructions from this Government, have not yet been communicated; and this delay, it is apprehended, will necessarily prevent the completion of the duties assigned to the Commissioners within the time at present prescribed by law.

The reasons for delaying to communicate these documents have not been explicitly stated, and this is the more to be regretted, as it is not understood that the interposition of the Chambers is in any manner required for the delivery of those papers.

Under these circumstances, in a case so important to the interests of our citizens and to the character of our country, and under disappointments so unexpected, I deemed it my duty, however I might respect the general assurances to which I have adverted, no longer to delay the appointment of a Minister Plenipotentiary to Paris, but to despatch him in season to communicate the result of his application to the French Government at an early period of your session. I accordingly appointed a distinguished citizen for this purpose, who received his mission in August last, and was presented to the King, early in the month of October, since which time no despatches have been received from him. He is particularly instructed as to all matters connected with the present posture of affairs, and I indulge the hope, that with the representation he is instructed to make, and from the dispositions manifested by the King and his minister in their recent assurances to our Minister at Paris, the subject will be early considered and satisfactorily disposed of at the next meeting of the Chambers.

As this subject involves important interests and has attracted a considerable share of the public attention, I have deemed it proper to make this explicit statement of its actual condition: and should I be disappointed in the hope now entertained, the subject will be again brought to the notice of Congress in such manner as the occasion may require.

The friendly relations which have always been maintained between the United States and Russia, have been further extended and strengthened by the treaty of navigation and commerce concluded on the 6th of December last, and sanctioned by the Senate before the close of its last session. The ratification having been since exchanged, the liberal provisions of the Treaty are now in full force; and, under the encouragement which they have received, a flourishing and increasing commerce, yielding its benefits to the enterprise of both nations, affords to each the just recompense of wise measures, and adds new motives for that mutual friendship which the two countries have hitherto cherished towards each other.

It affords me peculiar satisfaction to state that the Government of Spain has at length yielded to the justice of the claims which have been so long urged in behalf of our citizens, and has expressed a willingness to provide an indemnification, as soon as the proper amount can be agreed upon. Upon this latter point, it is probable an understanding had taken place between the Minister of the United States and the Spanish Government, before the decease of the late King of Spain, and, unless that event may have delayed its completion, there is reason to hope that it may be in my power to announce to you, early in your present session, the conclusion of a convention upon terms not less favourable than those entered into for similar objects with other nations. That act of justice would well accord with the character of Spain, and is due to the United States from their ancient friend. It could not fail to strengthen the sentiments of amity and good will between the two nations which it is so much the wish of the United States to cherish, and so truly the interest of both to maintain.

By the first section of an act of Congress, passed on the 13th July, 1832, the tonnage duty on Spanish ships arriving from the ports of Spain, was limited to the duty payable on American vessels in the ports of Spain, previous to the 20th October, 1817, being five cents per ton. That act was intended to give effect, on our side, to an arrangement made with the Spanish Government, by which discriminating duties of tonnage were to be abolished in the ports of the United States and Spain on the vessels of the two nations. Pursuant to that arrangement, which was carried into effect on the part of Spain, on the 20th of May, 1831, by a Royal order, dated the 20th of April, 1832, American vessels in the Ports of Spain, have paid five cents per ton, which rate of duty is also paid in those ports by Spanish ships: but, as American vessels pay no tonnage duty in the ports of the United States, the duty of five cents payable in our ports by Spanish vessels, under the act above-mentioned, is really a discriminating duty operating to the disadvantage of Spain. Though no complaint has yet been made on the part of Spain, we are not the less bound by the obligations of good faith to remove the discrimination; and I recommend that the act be amended accordingly. As the Royal order above alluded to includes the Ports of the Balearic and Canary Islands, as well as those of Spain, it would seem that the provisions of the act of Congress should be equally extensive, and that for the repayment of such duties as may have been improperly received, an addition should be made to the sum appropriated at the last session of Congress for refunding discriminating duties.

As the arrangement referred to, however, did not embrace the Islands of Cuba and Porto Rico, discriminating duties, to the prejudice of American shipping, continue to be levied there. From the extent of the commerce carried on between the United States and those Islands, particularly the former, this discrimination causes serious injury to one of those great national interests which it has been considered an essential part of our policy to cherish, and has given rise to complaints on the part of our merchants. Under instructions given to our Minister at Madrid, earnest representations have been made by him to the Spanish Government upon this subject, and there is reason to expect, from the friendly disposition which is entertained towards this country, that a beneficial change will be produced. The disadvantage, however, to which our shipping is subjected by the operation of these discriminating duties, requires that they be met by suitable countervailing duties during your present session; power being at the same time vested in the President to modify or discontinue them as the discriminating duties on American vessels or their cargoes may be modified or discontinued at those Islands. Intimations have been given to the Spanish Government, that the United States may be obliged to resort to such measures as are of necessary self defence; and there is no reason to apprehend that it would be unfavorably received. The proposed proceeding, if adopted, would not be permitted, however, in any degree to induce a relaxation in the efforts of our Minister to effect a repeal of this irregularity by friendly negotiation, and it might serve to give force to his representations by shewing the dangers to which that valuable trade is exposed by the oil-structions and burthens which a system of discriminating and countervailing duties necessarily produces.

The selection and preparation of the Florida archives for the purpose of being delivered over to the United States, in conformity with the Royal order, as mentioned in my last annual message, though in progress, has not yet been completed. This delay has been produced, partly by causes which were unavoidable, particularly the prevalence of the cholera at Havana; but measures have been taken which it is believed will expedite the delivery of those important records.

Congress were informed at the opening of the last session, that, "owing, as was alleged, to embarrassments in the finances of Portugal consequent upon the civil war in which that nation was engaged," payment had been made of only one instalment of the amount which the Portuguese government had stipulated to pay for indemnifying our citizens for property illegally captured in the blockade of Terceira. Since that time, a postponement for two years, with interest, of the two remaining instalments, was requested by the Portuguese Government; and as a consideration, it offered to stipulate that nice of the United States should be admitted into Portugal at the same duties as Brazilian rice. Being advised that no better arrangement could be made, my consent was given, and a Royal order of the King of Portugal was accordingly issued on the 4th of February last, for the reduction of the duty on rice of the United States. It would give me great pleasure, if, in speaking of that country, in whose prosperity the United States are so much interested, and with whom a long subsisting, extensive, and mutually advantageous commercial intercourse has strengthened the relations of friendship, I could announce to you the restoration of its internal tranquility.

Subsequently to the commencement of the last session of Congress, the final instalment payable by Denmark under the convention of the 28th day of March, 1830, was received. The commissioners for examining the claims have since terminated their labors, and their awards have been paid at the Treasury as they have been called for. The justice rendered to our citizens by that Government is thus completed, and a pledge is thereby afforded for the maintenance of that friendly intercourse becoming the relations that the two nations mutually bear to each other.

It is satisfactory to inform you that the Danish Government have recently issued an ordinance by which the commerce with the island of St. Croix is placed on a more liberal footing than heretofore. This change cannot fail to prove beneficial to the trade between the United States and that colony, and the advantages likely to flow from it may lead to greater relaxations in the colonial systems of other nations.

The ratifications of the Convention with the King of the Two Sicilies have been duly exchanged, and the Commissioners appointed for examining the claims under it, have entered upon the duties assigned to them by law. The friendship that the interests of the two nations require of them being now established, it may be hoped that each will enjoy the benefits which a liberal commerce should yield to both.

A Treaty of Amity and Commerce between the United States and Belgium was concluded during the last winter, and received the sanction of the Senate; but the exchange of the ratifications has been hitherto delayed, in consequence, as the first instance, of some delay in the reception of the Treaty at Brussels, and, subsequently, of the absence of the Belgian Minister of Foreign Affairs at the important conferences in which his Government is engaged at London.

That treaty places the commerce of the two nations on principles of friendly policy, which it is sincerely hoped, will always regulate the conduct of the two nations, having such strong motives to maintain amicable relations towards each other, and so sincerely desirous to cherish them.

With all the other European powers with whom the United States have formed diplomatic relations, and with the Sublime Porte, the best understanding prevails. From all, I continue to receive assurance of good will towards the United States, assurances which it gives me no less pleasure to reciprocate than to receive. With all the engagements which have been entered into, are fulfilled with good faith on both sides. Measures have also been taken to enlarge our friendly relations and extend our commercial intercourse with other States. The system we have pursued of aiming at no exclusive advantages, of dealing with all on terms of fair and equal reciprocity, and of adhering scrupulously to all our engagements, is well calculated to give success to efforts intended to be mutually beneficial.

The wars of which the southern part of this continent was, so long, the theatre, and which were carried on, either by the mother country against the States which had formerly been her colonies, or by the States against each other having terminated, and their civil dissentions having so far subsided, as with a few exceptions, no longer to disturb the public tranquillity, it is earnestly hoped those States will be able to employ themselves without interruption in perfecting their institutions, cultivating the arts of peace, and promoting, by wise councils and able exertions, the public and private prosperity which their patriotic struggles so well entitle them to enjoy.

With those States our relations have undergone but little change during the present year. No re-union having yet taken place between the States which composed the republic of Colombia, our Charge d'Affaires at Bogota has been accredited to the Government of New Grenada, and we have therefore no diplomatic relations with Venezuela and Equator, except as they may be included in those heretofore formed with the Colombian Republic. It is understood that Representatives from the three States were about to assemble at Bogota to confer on the subject of their mutual interests, particularly that of their union; and if the result should render it necessary, measures will be taken on our part to preserve with each that friendship and those liberal commercial connections which it has been the constant desire of the United States to cultivate with their sister Republics of this hemisphere. Until the important question of re-union shall be settled, however, the different matters which have been under discussion between the United States and the republic of Colombia or either of the States which composed it, are not likely to be brought to a satisfactory issue.

In consequence of the illness of the Charge d'Affaires appointed to Central America at the last session of Congress, he was prevented from proceeding on his mission until the month of October. It is hoped, however, that he is by this time at his post, and that the official intercourse, unfortunately so long interrupted, has been thus renewed on the part of the two nations so amicably and advantageously connected by engagements founded on the most enlarged principles of commercial reciprocity.

It is gratifying to state, that, since my last annual message, some of the most important claims of our fellow citizens upon the Government of Brazil have been satisfactorily adjusted, and a reliance is placed on the friendly dispositions manifested by it, that justice will also be done in others. No new causes of complaint have arisen: and the trade between the two countries flourishes under the encouragement secured to it by the liberal provisions of the treaty.

It is cause of regret, that, owing probably to the civil dissensions, which have occupied the attention of the Mexican Government, the time fixed by the treaty of limits with the United States for the meeting of the Commissioners to define the boundaries between the two nations, has been suffered to expire without the appointment of any Commissioners on the part of that Government. While the true boundary remains in doubt by either party, it is difficult to give effect to those measures which are necessary to the protection and quiet of our numerous citizens residing near that frontier. The subject is one of great solicitude to the United States, and will not fail to receive my earnest attention.

The treaty concluded with Chili and approved by the Senate at its last session, was also ratified by the Chilian Government, but with certain additional and explanatory articles of a nature to have required it to be again submitted to the Senate. The time limited for the exchange of the ratifications, however, having since expired, the action of both Governments on the treaty will again become necessary.

The negotiations commenced with the Argentine Republic relative to the outrages committed on our vessels engaged in the fisheries at the Falkland Islands, by persons acting under the colour of its authority, as well as the other matters in controversy between the two Governments have been suspended by the departure of the Charge d'Affaires of the United States from Buenos Ayres. It is understood, however, that a minister was subsequently appointed by that Government to renew the negotiation to the United States, but though daily expected, he has not yet arrived in this country.

With Peru no treaty has as yet been formed, and with Bolivia no diplomatic intercourse has as yet been established. It will be my endeavor to encourage those sentiments of amity and that liberal commerce which belong to the relations in which all the independent States of this continent stand towards each other.

I deem it proper to recommend to your notice the revision of our consular system. This has become an important branch of the public service, inasmuch as it is intimately connected with the preservation of our national character abroad, with the interest of our citizens in foreign countries, with the regulation and care of our commerce, and with the protection of our seamen.—At the close of the last session of Congress I communicated a report from the Secretary of State upon the subject, to which I now refer, as containing information which may be useful in any inquiries that Congress may see fit to institute with a view to a salutary reform of the system.

It gives me great pleasure to congratulate you upon the prosperous condition of the finances of the country, as will appear from the report which the Secretary of the Treasury will in due time lay before you. The receipts into the Treasury during the present year will amount to more than thirty-two millions of dollars. The revenue derived from customs will, it is believed, be more than twenty-eight millions, and the public lands will yield about three millions. The expenditures within the year for all objects, including $ 2,572,240 99 on account of the public debt, will not amount to twenty-five millions; and a large balance will remain in the Treasury after satisfying all the appropriations chargeable on the revenue for the present year.

The measures taken by the Secretary of the Treasury will probably enable him to pay off, in the course of the present year, the residue of the exchanged four and a half per cent. stock, redeemable on the first of January next. It has therefore been included in the estimated expenditure of this year, and forms a part of the sum above stated to have been paid on account of the public debt. The payment of this stock will reduce the whole debt of the United States, funded and unfunded, to the sum of $4,760,082.09.—And as provision has already been made for the four and a half per cents. above mentioned, and charged in the expenses of the present year, the sum last stated is all that now remains of the national debt; and the revenue of the coming year, together with the balance now in the Treasury, will be sufficient to discharge it, after meeting the current expenses of the Government. Under the power given to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, it will, I have no doubt, be purchased on favourable terms within the year.

From this view of the state of the finances and the public engagements yet to be fulfilled, you will perceive that, if Providence permits me to meet you at another session, I shall have the high gratification of announcing to you that the national debt is extinguished. I cannot refrain from expressing the pleasure I feel at the near approach of that desirable event. The short period of time within which the public debts will have been discharged is strong evidence of the abundant resources of the country and of the prudence and economy with which the Government has heretofore been administered. We have waged two wars, since we became a nation, with one of the most powerful kingdoms in the world,—both of them undertaken in defence of our dearest rights—both successfully prosecuted and honourably terminated—and many of those who partook in the first struggle, as well as the second—will have lived to see the last item of the debt incurred in these necessary, but expensive conflicts, faithfully and honestly discharged—and we shall have the proud satisfaction of bequeathing to the public servants who follow us in the administration of the Government, the rare blessing of a revenue sufficiently abundant, raised without injustice or oppression to our citizens, and unincumbered with any burthens but what they themselves shall think proper to impose upon it.

The flourishing state of the finances ought not, however, to encourage us to indulge in a lavish expenditure of the public treasure. The receipts of the present year do not furnish the test by which we are to estimate the income of the next. The changes made in our revenue system by the acts of Congress of 1832 and 1833, and more especially by the former, have swelled the receipts of the present year far beyond the amount to be expected in future years upon the reduced tariff of duties. The shortened credits on revenue bonds, and the cash duties on woollens, which were introduced by the act of 1832, and took effect on the fourth of March last, have brought large sums into the treasury in 1833, which, according to the credits formerly given, would not have been payable until 1834, and would have formed a part of the income of that year. These causes would of themselves produce a great diminution of the receipts in the year 1834, as compared with the present one; and they will be still more diminished by the reduced rates of duties which take effect on the first of January next, on some of the most important and productive articles. Upon the best estimates that can be made, the receipts of the next year, with the aid of the unappropriated amount now in the Treasury, will not be much more than sufficient to meet the expenses of the year, and pay the small remnant of the national debt which yet remains unsatisfied. I cannot, therefore, recommend to you any alteration in the present tariff of duties. The rate as now fixed by law on the various articles, was adopted at the last session of Congress, as a matter of compromise, with unusual unanimity, and unless it is found to produce more than the necessities of the Government call for, there would seem to be no reason at this time to justify a change.

But while I forbear to recommend any further reduction of the duties, beyond that already provided for by the existing laws, I must earnestly and respectfully press upon Congress the importance of abstaining from all appropriations which are not absolutely required for the public interest, and authorized by the powers clearly delegated to the United States. We are beginning a new era in our Government. The national debt, which has so long been a burthen on the Treasury, will be finally discharged in the course of the ensuing year. No more money will afterwards be needed than what may be necessary to meet the ordinary expenses of the government. Now, then, is the proper moment to fix our system of expenditure on firm and durable principles: and I cannot too strongly urge the necessity of rigid economy, and an inflexible determination not to enlarge the income beyond the real necessities of the Government, and not to increase the wants of the Government by unnecessary and profuse expenditures. If a contrary course should be pursued, it may happen that the revenue of 1834 will fall short of the demands upon it; and after reducing the tariff in order to lighten the burthens of the people, and providing for a still further reduction to take effect hereafter, it would be much to be deplored if, at the end of another year, we should find ourselves obliged to retrace our steps and impose additional taxes to meet unnecessary expenditure.

It is my duty on this occasion to call your attention to the destruction of the public building occupied by the Treasury department, which happened since the last adjournment of Congress. A thorough enquiry into the causes of this loss was directed and made at the time, the result of which will be duly communicated to you. I take pleasure, however, in stating here, that by the laudable exertions of the officers of the department and many of the citizens of the District, but few papers were lost, and none that will materially affect the public interest.

The public convenience requires that another building should be erected as soon as practicable, and in providing for it, it will be advisable to enlarge in some manner the accommodations for the public officers of the several Departments, and to authorise the erection of suitable depositories for the safe keeping of the public documents and records.

Since the last adjournment of Congress, the Secretary of the Treasury has directed the money of the United States to be deposited in certain State Banks designated by him, and he will immediately lay before you his reasons for this direction. I concur with him entirely in the view he has taken of the subject, and some months before the removal, I urged upon the Department the propriety of taking that step. The near approach of the day on which the charter will expire, as well as the conduct of the Bank, appeared to me to call for this measure, upon the high considerations of public interest and public duty. The extent of its misconduct, however, although known to be great, was not at that time fully developed by proof. It was not until late in the month of August that I received from the Government Directors an official report, establishing beyond question, that this great and powerful institution had been actively engaged in attempting to influence the elections of the public officers by means of its money; and that in violation of the express provisions of its charter, it had, by a formal resolution, placed its funds at the disposition of its President, to be employed in sustaining the political power of the Bank. A copy of this resolution is contained in the report of the Government Directors before referred to; and however the object may be disguised by cautious language, no one can doubt that this money was, in truth, intended for electioneering purposes, and the particular uses to which it is proved to have been applied, abundantly show that it was so understood. Not only was the evidence complete as to the past application of the money and power of the Bank to electioneering purposes, but that the resolution of the Board of Directors authorized the same course to be pursued in future.

It being thus established by unquestionable proof, that the Bank of the United States was converted into a permanent electioneering engine, it appeared to me that the path of duty which the Executive Department of the Government ought to pursue, was not doubtful. As by the terms of the Bank charter, no officer but the Secretary of the Treasury could remove the deposites, it seemed to me that this authority ought to be at once exerted to deprive that great corporation of the support and countenance of the Government in such an use of its funds, and such an exertion of its power. In this point of the case the question is distinctly presented, whether the people of the United States are to govern, through representatives chosen by their unbiassed suffrages, or whether the power and money of a great corporation are to be secretly exerted to influence their judgment, and control their decisions. It must now be determined whether the Bank is to have its candidates for all offices in the country, from the highest to the lowest, or whether candidates on both sides of political questions shall be brought forward as heretofore, and supported by the usual means.

At the time the efforts of the Bank to control public opinion, through the distresses of some, and the fears of others, are equally apparent, and if possible more objectionable. By a curtailment of its accommodations more rapid than any emergency requires, and even while it retains specie to an almost unprecedented amount in its vaults, it is attempting to produce great embarrassment in one portion of the community, while through presses known to have been sustained by its money, it attempts by unfounded alarms to create a panic in all.

These are the means by which it seems to expect that it can force a restoration of the deposites, and as a necessary consequence extort from Congress a renewal of its charter. I am happy to know that, through the good sense of our people, the effort to get up a panic has hitherto failed, and that, through the increased accommodations which the State Banks have been enabled to afford, no public distress has followed the exertions of the Bank, and it cannot be doubted that the exercise of its power and the expenditure of its money, as well as its efforts to spread groundless alarm, will be met and rebuked as they deserve.

In my own sphere of duty, I should feel myself called on, by the facts disclosed, to order a *scire facias* against the Bank, with a view to put an end to the chartered rights it has so palpably violated, were it not that the charter itself will expire as soon as a decision would probably be obtained from the court of last resort.

I called the attention of Congress to this subject in my last annual message, and informed them that such measures as were within the reach of the Secretary of the Treasury had been taken to enable him to judge, whether the public deposites in the Bank of the United States were certainly safe, but that as his single powers might be inadequate to the object, I recommended the subject to Congress as worthy of their serious investigation, declaring it as my opinion, that an inquiry into the transactions of that institution, embracing the branches as well as the principal Bank, was called for by the credit which was given throughout the country to many serious charges impeaching their character, and which, if true, might justly excite the apprehension that they were no longer a safe depository for the public money. The extent to which the examination thus recommended, was gone into, is spread upon your journals, and is too well known to require to be stated. Such as was made resulted in a report from a majority of the committee of ways and means, touching certain specified points only, concluding with a resolution, that the Government deposites might safely be continued in the Bank of the United States. This resolution was adopted at the close of the session by the vote of a majority of the House of Representatives.

Although I may not always be able to concur in the views of the public interest or the duties of its agents which may be taken by the other departments of the Government, or either of their branches, I am, notwithstanding, wholly incapable of receiving otherwise than with the most sincere respect, all opinions or suggestions proceeding from such a source, and in respect to none am I more inclined to do so than to the House of Representatives. But it will be seen from the brief views at this time taken of the subject by myself, as well as the more ample ones presented by the Secretary of the Treasury, that the change in the deposites which has been ordered, has been deemed to be called for by considerations which are not affected by the proceedings referred to, and which, if correctly viewed by that Department, rendered its act a matter of imperious duty.

Coming as you do for the most part, immediately from the people and the States, by election, and possessing the confidence of those who sent you, the present Congress will be sincerely solicitous to carry into full and fair effect the will of their constituents in regard to this institution. It will be for those in whose behalf we all act, to decide whether the Executive Department of the Government, in the steps which it has taken on this subject, has been found in the line of its duty.

The accompanying report of the Secretary of War, with the documents annexed to it, exhibit the operations of the War Department for the past year, and the condition of the various subjects entrusted to its administration.

It will be seen from them that the Army maintains the character it has heretofore acquired for efficiency and military knowledge. Nothing has occurred since your last session to require its services beyond the ordinary routine of duties, which upon the seaboard and the inland frontier devolve upon it in a time of peace. The system, so wisely adopted and so long pursued, of constructing fortifications at exposed points, and of preparing and collecting the supplies necessary for the military defence of the country, and thus providently furnishing in peace the means of defence in war, has been continued with the usual results. I recommend to your consideration the various subjects suggested in the report of the Secretary of War. Their adoption would promote the public service and meliorate the condition of the army.

Our relations with the various Indian tribes have been undisturbed since the termination of the difficulties growing out of the hostile aggressions of the Sac and Fox Indians. Several treaties have been formed for the relinquishment of territory to the United States, and for the migration of the occupants to the region assigned for their residence west of the Mississippi. Should these treaties be ratified by the Senate, provision will have been made for the removal of almost all the tribes remaining east of that river, and for the termination of many difficult and embarrassing questions arising out of their anomalous political condition. It is to be hoped that those portions of two of the southern tribes, which in that event will present the only remaining difficulties, will realize the necessity of emigration, and will speedily resort to it. My original convictions upon this subject have been confirmed by the course of events for several years, and experience is every day adding to their strength. That those tribes cannot exist, surrounded by our settlements, and in continual contact with our citizens, is certain. They have neither the intelligence, the industry, the moral habits, nor the desire of improvement which are essential to any favourable change in their condition. Established in the midst of another and a superior race, and without appreciating the causes of their inferiority, or seeking to control them, they must necessarily yield to the force of circumstances, and are long disappear. Such has been their fate heretofore, and if it is to be averted, and it is, it can only be done by a general removal beyond our boundary, and by the reorganization of their political system upon principles adapted to the new relations in which they will be placed. The experiment which has been recently made has so far proved successful. The emigrants generally are represented to be prosperous and contented, the country suitable to their wants and habits, and the essential articles of subsistence easily procured. When the report of the Commissioners now engaged in investigating the condition and prospects of these Indians, and in devising a plan for their intercourse and government is received, I trust ample means of information will be in possession of the Government for adjusting all the unsettled questions connected with this interesting subject.

The operations of the navy during the year, and its present condition, are fully exhibited in the annual report from the Navy Department.

Suggestions are made by the Secretary of various improvements which deserve careful consideration, and most of which, if adopted, bid fair to promote the efficiency of this important branch of the public service. Among these are the new organization of the Navy Board, the revision of the pay to officers, and a change in the period of time, or in the manner of making the annual appropriations, to which I beg leave to call your particular attention.

The views which are presented on almost every portion of our naval concerns, and, especially, on the amount of force, and the number of officers, and the general course of policy appropriate in the present state of our country, for securing the great and useful purposes of naval protection in peace, and due preparation for the contingencies of war, meet with my entire approbation.

It will be perceived from the report referred to, that the fiscal concerns of the establishment are in an excellent condition, and it is hoped that Congress may feel disposed to make promptly, every suitable provision desired, either for preserving or improving the system.

The General Post Office Department has continued upon the strength of its own resources to facilitate the means of communication between the various portions of the Union with increased activity. The method, however, in which the account of the transportation of the mail has always been kept, appears to have presented an imperfect view of its expenses. It has recently been discovered that from the earliest records of the Department, the annual statements have been calculated to exhibit an amount considerably short of the actual expense incurred for that service.—These illusory statements, together with the expense of carrying into effect the law of the last session of Congress, establishing new mail routes, and a disposition on the part of the Head of the Department to gratify the wishes of the public in the extension of mail facilities, have induced him to incur responsibilities for their improvement beyond what the current resources of the Department would sustain. As soon as he had discovered the imperfection of the method, he caused an investigation to be made of its results, and applied the proper remedy to correct the evil. It became necessary for him to withdraw some of the improvements which he had made, to bring the expenses of the Department within its own resources. Those expenses were incurred for the public good, and the public have enjoyed their benefit. They are now but partially suspended, and that, where they may be discontinued with the least inconvenience to the country.

The progressive increase in the income from postages has equalled the highest expectations, and it affords demonstrative evidence of the growing importance and great utility of this department. The details are exhibited in the accompanying report from the Postmaster General.

The many distressing accidents which have of late occurred in that portion of our navigation carried on by the use of steam power, deserve the immediate and unremitting attention of the constituted authorities of the country. The fact that the number of these fatal disasters is constantly increasing, notwithstanding the great improvements which are every where made in the machinery employed, and the rapid advances which have been made in that branch of science, show very clearly that they are in a great degree the result of criminal negligence on the part of those by whom the vessels are navigated, and to whose care and attention the lives and property of our citizens are so extensively entrusted.

That these evils may be greatly lessened, if not substantially removed, by means of precautionary and penal legislation, seems to be highly probable: so far, therefore, as the subject can be regarded as within the constitutional purview of Congress, I earnestly recommend it to your prompt and serious consideration.

I would also call your attention to the views I have heretofore expressed of the propriety of amending the Constitution in relation to the mode of electing the President and the Vice President of the United States. Regarding it as all important to the future quiet and harmony of the people, that every intermediate agency in the election of these officers should be removed, and that their eligibility should be limited to one term of either four or six years, I cannot too earnestly invite your consideration of the subject.

Trusting that your deliberations on all the topics of general interest to which I have adverted, and such other as your more extensive knowledge of the wants of our beloved country may suggest, may be crowned with success, I tender you in conclusion, the co-operation which it may be in my power to afford them.

ANDREW JACKSON.

Washington, Dec. 3, 1833.

From the Commercial Intelligencer.

TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES.

Fellow Citizens,—I announced on the 20th ultimo, that at an early day I would appear before you, at least to repel imputations cast upon my character, contained in a publication in the Globe, the official paper of the Executive, of the preceding day.

If the calumnious attack referred to had not been obviously sanctioned by the President of the United States, such is the character of the newspaper under his protection, that I should not have felt myself called upon to notice it.

In addressing you, I have hesitated between the adoption of a general exposition, and of a brief defensive address, accompanied by that part of the correspondence between the President and myself, which the official paper seems to have challenged me to produce. I adopt the latter course. In the correspondence you will find ample materials for an accurate comprehension of my case—one of insult and oppression.

On the 4th of December, 1832, without any solicitation on my part, I was unexpectedly invited to accept the office of Secretary of the Treasury. I sought to shun the station, did not consent to serve until asked for my decision, on the 30th of January, and then consented reluctantly.

No doubt, subsequently to, as before the adjournment of Congress, speculators, for their own selfish ends, agitated the deposit question, and kept up an excitement, daily in the Globe, that [illegible] was never intimated to me that he desired to control [illegible] in himself the power to judge and execute—to absorb the discretion given to the Secretary of the Treasury—and even to nullify the law itself. I never heard until after my entry into office, that he meant to remove the deposits, without further inquiry by Congress, or that he had asked the opinions of the members of the cabinet, on the subject; on the contrary, when, after having entered the treasury department, unpledged, untrammelled, and under the full influence of what was meditated, I felt surprise at the intelligence, and mortification at the manner in which it was communicated to me.

On the 3d of June, the President himself made known to me what was in contemplation, and that he had taken the opinions of the members of the cabinet on the point; two of whom concurred with him, two of whom did not concur, and the fifth had not yet given a written opinion. He said he would submit to me the written *opinions* of the four members of the cabinet, with his own views, and that he would expect me to give him my opinions frankly and fully. As if to urge me to avoid all reserve, he assured me, in a letter, dated *Boston, June 26*, transmitting the *opinions* and *views*, that "it was not his intention to interfere "with the independent exercise of the discretion committed to me *by law* over this subject."

But, when, on the 10th *July*, I gave my opinions frankly and fully, as an honest minister and man should do, there was every return but that of approbation. On the contrary, on the 23d of *July*, I was asked, whether it was my intention to refuse to remove the deposites, if, after inquiry by an agent and advisement with the cabinet, the President should decide to remove them, as, in such case, it "would become his duty, in frankness and "candor, to suggest the course, which would be ne- "cessary on his part."

Not on my own account, but as an act of duty to the country, I now subjected my pride and feelings to restraint, by tendering, in order to avert a present hostile breach, a future surrender of my post, in case I should not ultimately concur with the President. But, before my concurrence or non-concurrence was made known, and whilst I still held in my hands the manuscript expression, which was read in the cabinet on the 18th *September*, and then delivered to me by the President for my consideration, he virtually dismissed me as an officer, and insulted me as a man, by causing the official announcement, hereto appended No. 1., to be published in the Globe of the 20th September.

Yet, after this, when it must have been obvious that, independently of other considerations of great weight, I was absolved from all respect for any past assurance, my letter No. 2, which I personally presented to the President on the 21st of *September*, according to my promise of *September* 19, was contumeliously sent back to me, in letter No. 3, intimating the existence of improper imputations in mine, No. 2, calling my attention to my assurance of July 22, and enquiring whether I concurred in removing the deposits. From the letter, No. 3, it must be evident that when it was written, my dismissal was not then deemed justifiable, on grounds subsequently suggested, for when the President wrote it, he knew that I refused to resign; he knew the contents of the letter deemed offensive, and yet he held the correspondence open.

What, then, I ask, subsequently occurred? Instead of treating this new indignity, the return of my letter, with silence, or evincing any other mode of dissatisfaction, I felt that I was on duty at a public post, and that I ought not to suffer it to be taken by surprise. I could not now mistake, in concluding that it was intended to insult me out of office, or to draw from me some expression, which might form a pretext for my removal on a minor point, so doubtful was the President, after all, of the propriety of removing an officer for not yielding, when desired, the discretion given to him by law.

Accordingly, I sent letter No. 4, subsequently withdrawn for alteration, and then letters Nos. 3 and 5—No. 5 especially—because the President did not seem to comprehend me, when, in my letter No. 2, I said, that after what had occurred subsequently to *July* 22, I felt absolved from all obligation to observe the assurances given at that time.

These last appeals, indicative of any thing but bad feeling or disrespect, were also sent back to me, in letter No. 7, declaring my services as being no longer necessary. I submit to all just men to determine, by whom an assurance was given, and without cause disregarded?

Thus was I thrust from office—not because I had neglected any duty—not because I had differed with the President on any other point of public policy—not because I had differed with him about the Bank of the United States—but, because I refused without further enquiry or action by Congress, to remove the deposites.

If, in my letter No. 2, there is any thing, that should not have been there, I ask it to be borne in mind, that it was written under a despensus of injury and insult.

I appeal to all prior letters and intercourse, to shew, that I had not on any occasion forgotten my respect for the Chief Magistrate, or for myself; and I deny that, in my letter, there was inaccuracy of fact, with my knowledge.

As I considered my removal inevitable, I asked, in my personal interview, and by letter No. 6, such order, as, when shown to the representatives of the people, would be any apology for leaving the station under my care. Had such order been given, all subsequent misunderstanding would have been prevented, for the present result I am not accountable.

If any doubt existed as to the propriety of submitting the annexed letters to the public eye, it is removed by the example set by the President in the attack which he has sanctioned, and against which this is my defence.

I appeal to the justice and generosity of all publishers of newspapers, who have inserted therein the attack upon me, whether I have not a claim upon them to allow me to be heard, by publishing the present letter, and the annexed documents.

Very respectfully yours,

W. J. DUANE.

Philadelphia, December 2, 1833.

APPENDIX.—No. 1.

From the Globe of Sept.

the decision to carry those views into effect, would be followed by a call for my retirement, you emphatically assured me, in your letter of the 26th June, that you "did not intend to interfere with the independent exercise of the discretion, committed to me "by law over the subject.

Fully confiding in the encouragement thus held out, I entered into an exposition of my objections to the proposed measure. Discussion ended in an understanding, that we should remain uncommitted, until after an enquiry, which your agent was to make, should be completed, and until the discussion of the subject in the cabinet. But pending the preparation for this enquiry, I received your letter of July 23d, conveying, what I understood to be an intimation, that I must retire, unless I would then say, that I would remove the deposites, after the enquiry and discussion, in case you should then decide to have them removed.

I would have at once considered this letter as an order to retire, and would have obeyed it, if I had not thought it my duty to hold the post entrusted to me, as long as I could do so with benefit to the country, and without discredit to myself; instead therefore of resigning voluntarily or otherwise, I subjected my feelings to restraint, and stated, as you quote in your letter of this day, that, if I could not, after enquiry and discussion, act as the responsible agent of the law, carry into effect the decision that might be made, I would afford you an opportunity to select a successor, &c.

Under these circumstances, the enquiry was entered upon: it ended in showing, as I had predicted, that the plan submitted to me on the 26th June, was impracticable, and in a report without any defined substitute, according to my comprehension of it.

After a consideration of the subject in the cabinet, you gave directions as stated at the commencement of this letter, and I wrote to you that I would make a communication to you on Saturday, 21st inst. and I accordingly did so, as hereinbefore stated.

Unto the present time, therefore, I have been struggling, under painful circumstances, not to retain a post, that I never sought, and the loss of which I shall not regret on my own account, but to maintain it for the country, under a serious sense of duty to it, and to avert a measure that I honestly feared might affect yourself.

Without entertaining, or desiring so mandest to evade you, sir, the slightest disrespect, but solemnly impressed with a consideration of my responsibility to the country, and my duty to myself, I now definitely declare, that I will not in any way aid or assist to remove the public money to be deposited in any other institution, bank, or place, than that provided by the 16th section of the Act chartering the United States Bank, until Congress shall direct or authorise such change to be made, unless good cause shall arise, such as in my judgment does not now exist.

I am farther constrained, owing to occurrence and circumstances, that in part have come to my knowledge, as have taken place, of late, to leave it to you, sir, to determine whether I am or am not any longer to remain a member of your administration.

I sincerely hope and beg, Sir, that you will consider that I owe it to myself, my family, and my friends, not to leave my course, at this most trying moment of my life, open to doubt or conjecture; that my conduct has already sharpened the dagger of malice, as may be seen in some of the public prints; that you, who have been assailed in so many tender parts, and in whose defence I have devoted many a painful day, ought to make allowance for me, in my present position; that were I to resign, I could meet no calumniator without breach of duty; that I ask such order or direction from you, in relation to my office, as may protect me and my children from reproach, and save you and myself from all present or future pain; that I desire to separate in peace and kindness; that I will strive to forget all unpleasantness, or cause of it; and that I devoutly wish that your measures may end in happiness to your country, and honor to yourself.

With the utmost consideration,
Your obedient servant,
W. J. DUANE.

No. 7.

The President of the United States to the Secretary of the Treasury.

September 23, 1833.

Sir—Since I returned your first letter of September 21st, and since the receipt of your second letter of the same day, which I sent back to you at your own request, I have received your third and fourth letters of the same date.—The two last, as well as the first, contain statements that are inaccurate; and as I have already indicated in my last note to you, that a correspondence of this description is inadmissible, your two last letters are herewith returned.

But from all your recent communications, as well as your recent conduct, your feelings and sentiments appear to be of such a character, that after your letter of July last, in which you say, "should your views not "accord with mine, I will with respect to you and for "myself, afford you an opportunity to select a success- "or whose views may accord with your own, on the "important matter in contemplation," and your determination now to disregard the pledge you then gave—I feel myself constrained to notify you that your further services as Secretary of the Treasury are no longer required.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,
(Signed) ANDREW JACKSON.

ATKINSON'S SATURDAY EVENING POST.

PHILADELPHIA.

Saturday, December 7, 1833.

REMOVAL.

The Printing and Publication Office of this paper is now removed to No. 36 Carter's Alley, 3d door below 3d st. between Chesnut and Walnut

☞ We anticipate the usual day of publication, in order to lay before our readers two highly important public documents, which all will be anxious to peruse at the earliest day. Our next paper will probably contain the Governor's Message entire, or a satisfactory synopsis.

☞ In consequence of the great space occupied by the President's Message and the Exposition of Mr. Duane, numerous articles of news, advertisements, &c. are unavoidably crowded out of this day's paper.

The 28th number of the American Quarterly Review, will be issued in the course of this week. The contents are—1. Letters of Bulet. 2. Life and Opinions of John Jay. 3. Denmark, Sweden and Norway. 4. Judge Story's Commentaries. 5. Sketches of Turkey. 6. Reign of Louis Philippe. 7. Duchess of Berri in La Vendee. 8. Memoirs of Madlle. Andrillion. 9. National Banks—English and American.

Bicknel's Reporter of Monday, gives the following list of new counterfeits, mostly on branches of the U. S. Bank, which have been discovered in circulation, during the past week.

5's on United States Branch Bank at Portland,			
20's	"	"	" Pittsburgh, Pa.
20's	"	"	" Fayetteville.
5's	"	"	" Charleston.
5's	"	"	" Savannah.
5's	"	"	" New Orleans.
20's	"	"	" Lexington.
20's	"	"	" St. Louis.
5's on State Bank at Newark, N. J.			
1's on Central Bank, Cherry Valley, N. Y.			
10's Commercial & Farmers Bank, Baltimore.			

The Baltimore American in noticing an account of the burning of a large quantity of spurious tea, by order of the British Government, adds the following.—The preparation is called "British leaf," and is made of sloe leaves, leaves of ash, alder, and hawthorn, manufactured by a peculiar process into a close resemblance of tea leaves, and sold in immense quantities to grocers and dealers, to mix with and reduce the genuine article. On the trial it was generally admitted that one pound of the leaf, mixed with three pounds of China tea, would elude the detection of good judges, and that further deterioration could be practised with enormous profit upon the general class of purchasers. The "leaf" was seized by order of the excise officers, and the quantity found would, under the act of parliament, incur penalties to the amount of £60,000 sterling.

A fellow calling himself Abraham N. Mills, in June last, visited the village of Kingsport, Tennessee, and, representing himself as a school master, engaged a school. Succeeding tolerably well, and being ambitious of further promotion, he next passed himself off as a Baptist clergyman, and the better to enable himself to discharge his ecclesiastical duties, engaged himself to a young lady in the neighborhood. While he was thus engaged in his "labors of love," some of the old fashioned puritans thought of the propriety of his having some credentials, and demanded them. Not furnishing them, suspicions arose as to his character, and an investigation was set on foot, which resulted in proof of his having a wife and children in Virginia, another in Missouri, and all but a third in Tennessee.

The drama of Monsieur Mallet, the principal character of which is performed by Hackett, is founded upon a scene which actually occurred in New York, about thirty years ago. The play was lately performed in Boston, and among the auditors was the original Mons. Mallet, in the person of *Francis Mallet*, who was formerly leader of the Orchestra of the Federal street Theatre. He was far from being displeased with the representation, and after the play sought an interview with Mr. Hackett, and complimented him very highly on the excellence of his performance.

The Twenty-third Congress.

The first session of the twenty-third Congress, commenced on Monday last. In the SENATE, the Chair was taken in the absence of the Vice President of the United States, by the Hon. HUGH L. WHITE, of Tennessee, president *pro tem.* The credentials of Mr. E. E. FOSTER, Senator, from Rhode Island, were presented by the chair, and also a certificate that the previous election of Asher Robbins, was null and void. These papers elicited a long debate, in regard to the legality of the course pursued by the legislative council of Rhode Island, in vacating the seat of Mr. Robbins, which was participated in by Messrs. Clay, Frelinghuysen, Wright, Ewing, Bibb, Poindexter, Benton, and Mangum. It was finally agreed that Mr. Robbins take the customary oath, and the claims of Mr. Foster, who contests his seat, be referred to the proper committee.

The HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES, came to order on the invitation of M. St. Clair Clarke, the late clerk, who proceeded to call over the roll of the members names. On reaching Kentucky, he was interrupted by Mr. Allan, a representative from that state, who desired to bring before the House, a disputed point in reference to the fifth congressional district, which was represented by two gentlemen, Mr. Moore and Mr. Letcher. A long debate was entered into by Messrs. Allan, Wayne, Moore, Foster, Ellsworth, and Speight, on the subject, but it was finally agreed that Messrs. Moore and Letcher should both withdraw, until the House had elected a Speaker. An election for Speaker was then entered into, which resulted, on the first ballot, in the choice of Andrew Stevenson, he receiving 142 votes, Lewis Williams 39, Edward Everett 15 John Bell 4, scattering and blanks 17. Mr. Stevenson was conducted to the chair by Mr. Williams, of N. C. and made a neat and appropriate address. The House then proceeded to the choice of a Clerk, which resulted, on the third ballot, in the election of Walter S. Franklin, of Pennsylvania. The following is a statement of the ballottings:

	1st Ballot	2d	3d
M. St. Clair Clark,	113	113	110
Walter S. Franklin,	107	114	117
Thos. C. Love,	3	0	0

Whereupon the House adjourned.

WAR AND BLOODSHED.

The Missouri Republican, of the 12th inst. contains a letter from OSBAN HYDE, one of the leaders of the Mormonites in Jackson county, which gives a distressing account of the situation of affairs among that unhappy people. From this letter it appears, that on the night of Oct. 31st, some forty or fifty of the citizens of Jackson county, made an assault upon the Mormonite village, and demolished twelve dwelling houses. Two of the Mormonites were taken and severely beaten. On the following night, the attack was renewed by the same mob, who broke open Gilbert and Whitney's store, and scattered their goods through the streets. On Saturday night, another assault was made, but the Mormons, in the meantime, had conveyed their goods to a place of safety, and prepared themselves for defence. They were fired upon by the mob, and returned the fire, by which two men were wounded. On Monday, the mob had increased to between two and three hundred men, well armed, who called themselves *the Militia*. They again attacked the settlement, and poured a deadly fire—says the writer—upon the settlers. A party of the Mormons returned the fire, with a fatal effect. Two or three of the assailants fell, mortally wounded; among them Hugh L. Beasle, attorney at law.

The writer, after this battle, left the settlement to wait upon the Governor, to petition for a redress of these grievances. The issue of the application is not stated.

THE PORTAGE RAIL ROAD.

From the Ebensburg Sky, we learn, with pleasure, that the Portage Rail Road, over the Alleghany mountains, has at length been traversed over its whole course. On Thursday of last week, two cars, one of them a new one built at Pittsburg, and intended for a lumber car, left the basin at Conemaugh, and arrived at the summit. They had on board Messrs. Whites Wain, Hoopes and Atwood, four of the Philadelphia Delegates to the late Warren convention, the superintendant, engineers and a number of the contractors and citizens. They arrived at the summit in the afternoon, and were greeted by the cheers of a number of the citizens of Hollidaysburg, who had arrived in cars from that place, and a number of the citizens of the county, who had convened to view the interesting spectacle. After partaking of a sumptuous dinner, prepared by Mr. Denlinger, in his large and commodious house at the intersection of the Turnpike and rail road, the passengers proceeded in the cars to Hollidaysburg, where, we are happy to hear, they arrived safely.

This work has been in progress but little more than two years; it is unquestionably one of the most important ever undertaken in the United States. By the opening of the canal navigation in the spring, the engines at the head of the inclined planes, will be finished, and the whole line of transportation for this city to Pittsburg will then be uninterrupted.

We understand that it is in contemplation shortly to organize in this city, a society for the diffusion of useful knowledge among the people, on a plan somewhat similar to that now existing in London, under the title of the *Society for the diffusion of Useful Information*," the efforts of which, to enlighten the public mind, have met with unexampled success. The principal object of the contemplated institution will be the general dissemination of essays on various subjects, in the form of tracts.

RESULTS OF VACCINATION.

A report was made to the last British Parliament on the subject of vaccination, from which it appears that the number of children vaccinated in London, during the past year, was 23,532, number of registered births, during the same period, 35,000. The effects of vaccination in stopping the destructive influence of small-pox are shown by the number of deaths at different periods—viz. before the introduction of vaccination, during its infancy, when prejudices were entertained against it, and at the time when the practice of it is universal:—

PROPORTION OF DEATHS FROM SMALL-POX WITHIN THE BILLS OF MORTALITY IN TEN YEARS.

	In 1,000 Deaths.
From 1770 : to : 1780	102
1780 : : : 1790	88
1790 : : : 1800	94
1800 : : : 1810	73
1810 : : : 1820	43
1820 : : : 1830	35
Average of 3 years from—	
1830 : : 1832	96

Out of every 1785 cases of small pox in one year admitted to the Small-pox Hospital, 619 were after reputed vaccination; and 1,166 who had not been vaccinated. Died of the vaccinated, 40—or at the rate of 6 per cent.: of the un-vaccinated, 694—or at the rate of 42 per cent. Vaccination is therefore considered a powerful agent in diminishing the mortality from small-pox, and in preserving those who have been vaccinated, at least in a great majority of cases, from being attacked by the disease, and the committee believe it to be of the highest importance to nurture and promote the practise of it.

Mrs. Martha Patyick, a respectable lady of Yorkville, S. C. committed suicide a few days since, by hanging herself with a bridle. The cause of this melancholy circumstance, says the Whig, is altogether unaccountable. She was not regarded as in a state of mental derangement—lived in perfect harmony with her husband, to whom she had been married about twelve months, was in the prime of life, about 32 years old. She committed the act before day break in the morning, having risen from her bed for the purpose.

A letter from Richmond, under date of 25th Nov. addressed to the editors of the Journal of Commerce, says—We have had a great hubbub here in relation to Lieut. Randolph. On Monday night last, the good people were much alarmed by the promulgation of an order by the Governor for a troop of horse to be held in readiness to act on the sound of the bell. All the old women in Richmond were hiding themselves, and the few that slept that night had frightful dreams of Southampton and Nat. Turner. The Governor resorted to this measure, in consequence of a very idle report that the Marshal had orders to take Randolph out of Henrico Jail, during the night, and transport him to Washington. This, the Governor thought, afforded a good opportunity to strike a blow for State Rights, and hence the order. Randolph lives comfortably in his present situation,—sees his friends every day, and frequently sends them home merry at night. His case will be brought before the U. S. Circuit Court this morning.

DISTRESSING CALAMITY.—The house of the Rev. Dr. Gray, Wellington Row, St. John, was consumed by fire on Sunday, the 17th ult. and Mrs. Gray and her servant girl named Mary Berkley, perished in the flames.

LATEST FROM JAMAICA.

By the arrival at New York of the brig Ann Eliza Jane, from Jamaica, the editors of the New York Commercial Advertiser have been furnished with a file of the Cornwall Chronicle, to the 9th of November inclusive. A tremendous flood occurred on the 1st, which occasioned very serious damage.

The Colonial Assembly remained in session, and on the 28th of October, Mr. Muir, after a series of introductory observations, offered a resolution, the purport of which was in the nature of a protest against the interference of the British government with the internal laws and regulations of the island, and especially in relation to the bill relative to slavery in the colonies. In connection with this resolution special protests was entered against many of the details of the bill, and a second resolution for the appointment of a committee to prepare and submit bills to the house for the purpose of carrying into effect the Imperial Parliament.

The project of Mr. Muir obviously was to submit to the law, but procure, if possible, some further modification in its details. The motion, after a long debate, was lost, and an amendment substituted for the appointment of a committee to bring in a bill, or to recommend such measures as they may deem expedient for the preservation of the peace of the island, under the altered system of the bill passed in the Imperial Parliament.

It is very evident, from the aspect of the debates and resolutions that no serious resistance will be made to the law, and that the act of Parliament will be carried into effect.

A letter from Carthagena, dated Oct. 11, states that that place was in the greatest consternation not only from the French, but from fear of the blacks, whose conduct was threatening, and who behaved in the worst manner. A deputation of the English and American Consuls went on board the French vessels of war, to inform the commandant of the circumstance, and the answer of the French was, that in such case, they would give their aid to put down any revolution of the colored people, and in the meantime, would not act in a hostile manner. Accordingly, they would put to sea until the arrival of Admiral Mackau. More than two thousand of the inhabitants of the place, had gone to the country.

MILLEDGEVILLE, (Ga.) Nov. 20.

SERIOUS AFFRAY.—A great tumult occurred in this place last evening, which resulted in the death of one individual, and the wounding of several, one very dangerously. The circumstances were related to us as follows; but we cannot vouch for their accuracy. About dusk Wm. Ward and Henry Bryon (the one who shot Ellis in Macon) met with a Mr. G. Vail, whom the latter charged with leaving Macon to avoid giving testimony in the Ellis case, and made an attack on him by shouting, and slightly stabbing; after which they went to the Confectionary store of Mr. Dubourg, whom they taunted and insulted, and broke a large quantity of his decanters, tumblers, &c. and beat a Mr. Hamilton Gaither, who took, or was supposed to take, some interest in the injury done to Mr. Dubourg. They then went to McComb's Tavern, where they were rude, and on being expostulated with, struck the Bar keeper, who ran, and on Mr. McComb coming, as it is said, with pistols, they seized him and pressed him back till they got into the dining room, where it is said Bryon, or Ward, levelled a pistol to fire at Mr. McComb, and a Mr. Barclay Martin struck up the muzzle, and the contents entered the ceiling. A scuffle ensued, and another pistol was discharged, by which Ward was shot a little below the breast, and was carried off supposed to be killed, and for some time after was expected to die immediately, but is better to-day, and may recover. His recovery, however, is at present quite uncertain, as it is difficult to determine the direction of the ball, which did not pass through, or the injury done by it. It is said that Ward declares his knowledge of the person who shot him, but refuses to give his name, unless certain to die. Some think the pistol with which he was shot was discharged by Bryon accidentally; that neither of Mr. McComb's pistols were discharged, and that both of Bryon's were.—Much injury was done to Mr. McComb's Bar at this first visit, and after Ward was taken off, Byron went there again and committed great depredations on the house, by knocking out the windows, &c. and the Bar was rendered a complete wreck.—Mr. McComb having been taken up again by his friends—and no one interfering in the destruction though many hundreds of people were in the street. Indeed, every one was satisfied that the least movement against it would have been at the immediate peril of his life, and not a single police officer appeared. About 10 o'clock he (Bryon) went a third time to McComb's, armed with a sword, three or four dirks, and three or four pistols, all cocked one in his left hand, and the drawn sword in his right—acting altogether as he had done before, like a maniac. He went into the house through the entry, cut at each window with the sword as he passed along the rear of the long range of buildings, and was proceeding up stairs, when he was shot through the head with several buckshot, discharged from the head of the stairs, and fell instantly dead. It is said Mr. McComb shot him, and that he unhesitatingly acknowledged it. It was of course in self-defence; for the necessity of it would see m inevitable. A more terrible state of things we scarcely ever heard of in a civilized community, and the absence of the Police all this time is unaccountable, and most disgraceful. But really the whole community were kept off, by the desperate manner who has fallen.

The State Treasurer of Georgia reports that the bad money in the country, on the 31st October, was only to the amount of $21,000, and the amount of taxes receivable for that year, is not more than $40,000, which sums together will not more than pay the expenses of the current session of the Legislature, leaving the means for all other expenditures and appropriations to be provided for, in some extraordinary way. Recourse, it is said, will be had to the Central Bank, a State Institution, for funds to carry on the civil establishments of the State.

The New Orleans Watchwords.—The recent disclaimer of General Lambert and the other British officers at the battle of New Orleans, of the fact that "Beauty and Booty" were the watchwords upon that occasion, obtains little credence in New Orleans. One of the editors in that city who was there during the battle, reiterates the assertion that those words were used as the rallying cry of the enemy, and that it was made known to the commander in chief through several different sources; and the editor insists, that to deny so palpable and notorious a fact, is a perfect absurdity. This matter must be more thoroughly explained before the American public will be satisfied as to the accuracy of General Lambert's memory in relation to it. —*N. Y. Courier.*

ROSSEAY.—We understand that on Saturday night the boat of the *mail* stage from the northern part of Pennsylvania, via Wilkesbarre and Bethlehem, was cut off on the Frankford road, near the first turnpike gate, and nearly all the trunks taken and rifled in the field adjoining. The passengers recovered their trunks, but all empty. Gen. Stephens, of Susquehanna county, who was a passenger, recovered some valuable papers. One of the trunks contained about $300. The mail was safe the stage.

A FEMALE CADGET.—A fellow calling himself Henry Jordan, but whose name, from papers found in his possession, is believed to be Henry Donaghue, was arrested on Saturday last, having in his possession a check for $351, purporting to be signed by Messrs. Thatcher & Griffin, lumber merchants. The arrest took place under the following circumstances. About three weeks since, Donaghue was seen in the Northern Liberties Free Admission News Rooms, by a gentleman who recognized him as a person who had been charged with the crime of forgery in a neighbouring city, but who escaped punishment through the influence of his connexions. From that time he was closely watched. On Saturday last, he again entered the News Rooms, and was observed to give a boy the check in question, directing him to go to the bank, and he would await his return. These and other movements, being considered as decidedly suspicious, on the return of the boy, who found the bank closed, he was arrested and taken before Alderman Walker. The check was then examined, and found to be a forgery, exceedingly well executed. Donaghue was fully committed for trial.

A prosecution has been commenced in the county of Merrimack, in this state, against a person charged with having committed perjury in making oath that there had not been taken, nor secured by a certain note, $20, of unlawful interest. It appears that on a settlement, there were due $153—that the debtor then paid $20, reducing the debt to $132, and thereupon gave the note for $153 on interest—and has been compelled to pay the $152 and interest, in consequence of said oath. And a prosecution has been commenced against the same individual on the charge of having altered a note of land so that the signature of a person (who signed as witness to the signature of one person only) stands as witness to the signatures of three persons.—[Dunstable (N. H.) Telegraph.

Associations are being organized in London, for the avowed purpose of resisting the payment of the assessed taxes. In the parish of St. Andrew, Holborn, no less than 2000 householders have failed to pay up their taxes for the past year.

ALABAMA.—The Mobile Patriot of the 18th November, referring to the report that the settlers upon the Creek lands near Polecat Springs, had to the number of 400 armed and organized themselves, in order to resist the military force from Fort Mitchell, pronounces the whole story destitute of truth; and on the authority of a gentleman direct from those Springs, avers that the settlers have manifested no disposition whatever to interfere with the Government. The same paper in speaking of the troops at Fort Mitchell, says—

"These troops, we repeat, are subject to the orders of the Marshal, and that officer has given public notice that the settlers will not be disturbed until after the 15th January. Before that day arrives, we hope and trust, the selection of the Indian reservations will have been made, and the necessity of the Marshal's interference dispensed with."

All this renders more inexplicable the recent military movement on Alabama. In the course of this month, there will be assembled at Fort Mitchell, sixteen companies of artillery and infantry, with their field pieces, constituting a force of about 800 men, under the command of Lt. Col. Twiggs of the 4th Infantry.

Epitome of the Times.

The journeymen carpenters of this city and county held a meeting on the 25th ult. and elected the following named gentlemen as delegates to the workingmen's convention, to be held on the 9th instant—James M. Davis, George W. Hugler, John F. Mc Noble, Evan Bally, Henry J. Abbott, John Harron, George Thebert, Rich. T. Wellington, David J. Thomas and James Kelly.

BANKING ON A SMALL SCALE.—The Scituate, R. I. Bank reported circulation of $406, and $175 of specie in the vault. This we are inclined to think is what used to be called the Flour Barrel Bank.—The name is said to have grown out of the fact, that the Banking House was a tavern keeper's bar and the vault an old flour barrel.

Dr. Welsh of Annapolis, states that he has completely cured his ass of numerous warts on his hands, by sending electrical sparks through them five minutes daily for five days.

They were very considerate in Charleston, Kenawha, on the occasion of the "Stars" falling." The church bell was rung to awaken the citizens and give them an opportunity of "seeing the sight." We wish the same plan had been adopted here, and so bespeak it for the next occasion.

A rumour is in circulation, says the Eastern Shore Whig, that a skirmish has taken place between the U. States' Troops, and the militia of Alabama.

A Miss Williams, an apprentice to Miss Bourne, a milliner of New York, has been prosecuted for damages for committing the awful crime of matrimony, during her apprenticeship. The case is now before a magistrate, who, it is to be hoped, will have too much gallantry to punish a lady for an offence of that sort, whatever an obsolete law may say on the subject.

The Rev. Howard Malcolm, of Boston, has recently arrived at the conclusion that he cannot hereafter unite in marriage, *communicants of his Church with non-communicants*; or to use his own words, "he refused to officiate at such nuptials unless from no other reason than a conscientious unwillity to unite *apparent and professing christians* to those who *apparently and by profession, are not christians.*"

The Kentucky Gazette announces the exhibition of a child, only six years old, which weighs *one hundred and sixty pounds!* Old Kentuck forever!

The New York Gazette records a bran new pun, uttered by a wag, who remarked that though Capt. Buck had not got Capt. Rose, yet Capt. Rose had got *back*.

Application will be made to the next legislature of this state, for the establishment of MANUAL LABOUR SCHOOLS.

Mr. Edgar, 68 south Fourth street, is about to publish, under the title of the Pantaxie, a collection of favorite cotillions, waltzes and airs, selected from the most popular Operas of Auber, Bellini, Rossini, &c. arranged for the flute. The work comprises seven numbers, and contains a great number of beautiful compositions.

A young man was committed to jail in New Haven, on the 25th inst. for obstructing the passage of the United States Mail. It appears that he was riding in a gig, and wantonly crossed the path of the stage horses, running against them and obstructing the passage. The offence is a serious one.

The trial of Thomas Webb, for the murder of Priscilla Thomas, was concluded at New Castle, on Friday last. The Jury returned a verdict of guilty, and the unhappy victim has been sentenced to be hanged on the 20th December next.

A singular disease among cattle, called the *milk sickness*, prevails to a great extent, near Vincennes, Indiana. Several farmers have lost many valuable horses, and cattle without number.

Whipping and branding still constitute a part of the penal code of South Carolina. Efforts are about being made for expunging them penalties from the statute book.

A meeting of working men was held at the Falls of Schuylkill, on the 19th instant, at which Mr. John Ferral, was elected a delegate to the convention of Farmers, Mechanics and Operatives, proposed to be held in this city, on the 9th of December. Resolutions were passed in favor of the Ten Hour System, and a general system of republican education.

A large meeting of the citizens of Germantown, convened on the 22d inst. at which measures were adopted for remonstrating against the change in the route of the Philadelphia and Norristown Rail Road, proposed by the managers of that company.

The roof of the Representative Chamber at Milledgeville, Ga. was much injured by fire, not long since. The house adjourned in great confusion.

A Printer's Reward.—Mr. James G. Watts, editor of the "Hampstead (L. I.) Inquirer," was presented on the 7th ult. with four healthy children, (a son and three daughters.) The Inquirer says: 'We are happy to announce to distant friends that the mother is doing well, and the children are likely to become members of our profession.'

PENNSYLVANIA.—The receipts into the Treasury of Pennsylvania during the year ending 31st Oct. amounted to $1,047,050 62, of which $2,539 987 were loans, and $335,651 72 premiums on loans. Expenditures, $3,796,42, of which $2,568,879 13 were applied to works of internal improvement, and $91,317 47 to pay interest on money borrowed. Amount of Canal tolls during the year, $151,419 23.

The Salem Messenger, published at Salem, N. J., has passed from the hands of Elijah Brooks, by whom it has been published for the last thirteen years, into those of James M. Hammit, Esq.

The salt manufacturers on the Alleghany, Kiskeminetas and Conemaugh rivers, have agreed hereafter not to deviate from the following prices for salt—62 per barrel of 280 lbs, 40 cents per bushel, for any quantity under five bushels, 35 cents per bushel, for any quantity over five bushels.

Mr. Oliver Shaw, the celebrated blind musical composer, lost by the late fire in Mr. Parker's store, Boston, music plates to the amount of $1,000.

A land bird of the pheasant species, alighted on board the brig Othello, of New York, when 800 miles from land, and was brought into port.

At Franconia, N. Y. on the 21st ult. the Mercury in Fahrenheit's thermometer, stood at six degrees below zero.

The Boston Atlas states that a young heiress of great beauty and talent, about 15 years of age, will make her first appearance on any stage, at the Tremont Theatre, on Tuesday evening, in the character of Juliet.

A National Convention of delegates in favor of the abolition of Slavery, is about to convene in this city.

Mr. H. Bellington has withdrawn his interest in the Commercial Herald establishment. That paper is now published by C. G. Childs and Co.

The whaling ship, Braganza, of New Bedford, after an absence of forty-one months, returned to port, one day last week, with a cargo *forty-three hundred barrels of sperm oil.* The greatest cargo previously on record is 3,500 bbls.

A public dinner has been offered to J. FENIMORE COOPER, by a number of his literary friends of New York, but declined.

A correspondent requests us to mention that already upwards of two thousand eight hundred names, affixed to petitions in favour of gas have been laid before Councils.

James Butler was convicted in Wilmington, on Saturday last, of passing a forged or altered lottery ticket on Edmund T. Bailey, of that city. The penalty to the offence is fine, imprisonment, and the *pillory.*

THEATRICAL TABOOLISM.—The city marshal of Boston, we learn from an official note, has commenced a prosecution against Mr. Pelby, the manager of the Warren Theatre, and prohibited the printers from advertising his plays and exhibitions. This result, we understand, has arisen from the refusal of Mr. Pelby to take out a license in conformity with the city ordinance.

STILL ANOTHER.—The steam boat *Utility*, while leaving St. Louis, on the 14th instant, collapsed her starboard boiler, driving out both heads. By this accident John J. Jamison, clerk, Francis Rose, engineer, and John Cooper, fireman, were shockingly scalded; Jamison and Cooper died the same evening. The Utility was bound for Illinois River.

Messrs. Worcester and Butler, the missionaries imprisoned by the state of Georgia, are about to establish a press at New Echota, the capital of "Cherokee Nation."

The steamboat Caspian, reported to have been blown up at the mouth Red River, has arrived without accident at her port of destination.

By a new regulation at Rio Janeiro, it is required that all Flour shall be examined, for the purpose of ascertaining whether false coin is concealed in it.—This occasions great delay and inconvenience in delivering cargoes.

A young lady named Miss Ann Degue, of Mount Vernon, Ohio, late committed suicide by taking laudanum. She was labouring under a species of mental derangement, induced by the unrequited love of a young man who had been constant in his attentions.

It is stated that a large number of the Jamaica Planters are about emigrating to the United States.

Mrs. Bodine, residing with a son, near Belvidere, N. J. on Wednesday night of last week, rose from her bed in a state of mental alienation, and set fire to a barn. Immediately after she hung herself on an apple tree near by.

Dyer, a gambler, was convicted, in Richmond, on the 25th instant, of unlawful gaming, and sentenced to be imprisoned three months, and to pay a fine of 300 dollars.

A bill has passed the House of Representatives of Georgia, by a vote of 109 to 55, providing for the disposition, by lottery, of the fractions of land lying within the Cherokee country.

Michael Tracy, a black fellow, has been tried before the Court of Oyer and Terminer, sitting in Harrisburg, for the murder of William Strickland, a white boy, and convicted of manslaughter.

Messrs. Bayles & Co's store, No. 2 Church alley, was broken open on Monday night, and robbed of cutlery to the amount of about $1000. A reward of $150 is offered for the recovery of the goods.

Mr. Cooper, the novelist, arrived in this city, on Monday evening.

The steam boat Mount Vernon, on her passage to St. Louis, as we learn by a Cincinnati paper, collapsed her boiler, by which three men were killed. Particulars hereafter.

The New York and Paterson Rail Road was opened on Monday last, and traversed from Paterson to Bergen Ridge, in cars, by the directors and a number of citizens of New York.

The whole amount of money collected in aid of the sufferers by the destructive fire at Cumberland, Md. was $20,564 73; provision and clothing to the amount of $273 024 were also received.

Judge King has been elected United States Senator, from Georgia, in the place of Gov. Troup, resigned.

A man named Joseph E. Terrill, was shot, on the 15th inst., in the vicinity of Hillsborough, Ohio, by another named Hurley. The affray arose in a *still house*, while the parties were deeply intoxicated.

It is proposed in a Charleston paper to construct a Rail-road between the Mississippi river and the Atlantic Ocean, to pass through the south-west border of the states of Mississippi, Alabama and Georgia, and the southern part of South Carolina.

Application will be made to the next General Assembly of Maryland, for the incorporation of the *Mechanic's Bank of Baltimore*, with a capital of two millions of dollars.

FLOUR.—The Utica Observer of Nov. 26 states, that fifty-six thousand nine hundred and fifty-eight barrels of flour, 71,569 bushels of Wheat, and 43,948 gallons of distilled spirits, passed this place east during the week ending on the 24th inst. The quantity of flour is greater by far than any week since the completion of the canal.

A man in Newburyport, [Mass.] is puzzled to find out whether the "morning bell" rings for the good people of the town *to get up, go to breakfast, or commence the usual business of the day.* He says, he is willing to conform to any arrangement of the proper authorities, excepting that of *laying a bed till 7 in the morning!*

OMNIBUSES.—Mr. Joshua Jones has placed two new and commodious Omnibuses, on the route between the Merchants' Coffee House and Fair Mount, running by the way of Market street. We trust these efforts to facilitate the intercourse between distant points, may meet with liberal encouragement, as the expenses incurred are necessarily heavy.

GOING THE WHOLE HOG.—The P. M. at Eastport is accused by the Democrat of *franking himself* in the stage to Hancock county. This outstrips "Free Tom Moore!" This accusation, let it be remembered, comes from one of his own side.—*Portland Adv.*

The following French gentlemen have arrived in England for the purpose of obtaining information on the construction of iron rail-roads: Messrs. Vallee, Arnollet, Kellermann, Navier, Dumas, Gouhaux, Hamann, Krhamgnant, and Desfournaises, all engineers of the bridges and highways.

Snow fell in Clearfield county, Pa. on the 25th inst., to the depth of eight inches.

Col. John W. Johnson, has been elected Mayor of St. Louis, Mo. by a majority of 34 votes over his opponent Hugh O'Neil, Esq.

The citizens of New York are moving against the present odious militia laws of that state. A large meeting was held on Saturday evening, at which it was resolved to memorialise the legislature for their repeal.

The Prussian government has authorised the construction of a rail-road from Berlin to Potsdam.

The large Woollen Factory, at Economy, Pa. was destroyed by fire on the night of the 25th inst. Nearly all the machinery, and a large quantity of wool were destroyed. The fire is attributed to an incendiary.

The Boston Transcript states that the widow of the celebrated navigator, Capt. Cook, is still living at Clapham, England, and is nearly a hundred years old.

The "Barber of Seville," is the title of a new play by Miss Fanny Kemble, which, according to public rumour, was soon to be produced at one of the London theatres.

William Carroll, Esq. of Tennessee, has been nominated in the west, to run as a candidate for the Vice Presidency, on the ticket with Mr. Van Buren.

The Globe states that the Philosophical Society of this city, rejected the name of Mr. Rush, when presented for admission.

A lithographic picture of Major Jack Downing, is for sale in the print shops of New York. The likeness is said to be excellent.

The journeyman tobacconists of this city, held a meeting on the 30th ult. and formed themselves into a Trade Society. Messrs. H. Barrett, Wm. Walker, and Nathan Brooks, were appointed delegates to the general Convention on the 9th inst.

Messrs A. Russell, Jr. & Co. of this city, have presented the Hon. Daniel Webster, with an elegant hat of their own manufacture.

Information has been received in this city, that the Hampshire Manufacturer's Bank, located in Ware, Mass. has stopped payment.

The National Republicans of Boston, have nominated the Hon. William Sullivan, as the candidate of that party, for the office of Mayor.

It is stated in the Greensborough (N. C.) Patriot, that Mr. Henry Humphreys, has completed the buildings for his cotton factory, and that a steam engine of 36 horse power, is nearly ready for operation. Workmen are now engaged in erecting machinery for 528 spindles, which the proprietor expects to have in operation in a short time.

SINGULAR DISCLOSURES.—About six years ago a package of $16,000 belonging to S. & M. Allen was mysteriously abstracted from a North River steam boat. From some cause or other one of the parties to the robbery has recently made a disclosure, in Boston, of all the circumstances, by which it appears that one of three or four accomplices, all being on the look out for plunder, adroitly took the package from the captain's office. The money was subsequently apportioned among them. One of them bought an extensive farm in New Jersey, another, one on Staten Island, and the others, extensive possessions in Ohio. The individual who makes the disclosure has been brought to New York, and is in custody. And, though the criminal offence has become outlawed, as regards the two who live in the State of New York, an injunction has been obtained to prevent them from disposing of their property, and at the same time they have been committed to prison in an action of trover, where the damages have been laid at $50,000. Similar proceedings have been instituted in New Jersey and Ohio, which will probably result in securing to the Messrs. Allen the entire amount, principal and interest.

The parties implicated have all been heretofore convicted of criminal offences, although they have latterly by withdrawing from their former vocations, obtained standing in society far beyond that to which they could ever have hoped to aspire. It is said that the party arrested on Staten Island, now in the jail of the county, was, but a few days prior to his arrest, one of the grand jurors at the Circus recently held in that county.

To Readers and Correspondents.

The description of the late meteoric phenomenon, by "A Citizen," embraces no particulars which we have not already published. It should have been handed in at an earlier day.

The letter from Cantonment Leavenworth, Mo. by "W. D. S." will appear probably next week.

The articles furnished by "Lisle," "M," and "Felix," are inadmissible.

RECEIPTS BY MAIL.

Nov. 29—Received from

		Received from	
H. R. Whitaker,	$4 00	G. Chapman, Esq.	2 00
E. R. Fairchild,	3 00	L. P. Sawyer,	6 00
H. N. Fargo, Esq.	5 00	John Jett, Esq.	5 00
J. J. Hollister, Esq.	1

Variety's the spice of Life,
That gives it all its flavour.

SYMPATHY.

By Bishop Heber.

A Knight and a lady once met in a grove,
While each was in quest of a fugitive love;
A river ran mournfully murmuring by,
And they wept in its waters for sympathy.

"O never was Knight such a sorrow that bore!
O never was maid so deserted before!
From life and its woes let us instantly fly,
And jump in together for company!"

They searched for an eddy that suited the deed,
But here was a brazible, and there was a weed;
"How tiresome it is," said the fair, with a sigh,
So they sat down to rest them in company.

They gazed on each other, the maid and the knight,
How fair was her form, and how goodly his height;
"One mournful embrace!" sobbed the youth, "ere we die!"
So kissing and crying kept company.

"O had I but loved such an angel as you!
O had but my swain been a quarter as true!
To miss such perfection how blinded was I!"
Same now they were excellent company.

At length spoke the lass, 'twixt a smile and a tear,
"The weather is cold for a watery bier;
When summer returns we may easily die,
Till then let us sorrow in company."

A green wight, of green Erin, was sent to a druggist's store, to procure honey, but when arrived there he had forgotten his errand. Being somewhat disconcerted, he looked about him to discover wherewith he might refresh his memory. "Do you wish any thing?" inquired the druggist.

Pat. "Sure, and so I do, but I'm not thinken how to spake it now jist."

Drug. "Can't you think of something that sounds like it, or looks like it?'

Pat. "Ay, that I can, and do ye know them ere little varmints, bad luck to their mother's children, what bites so sharp with their tails?" Pill was puzzled, and for the life of him he could not think what Paddy wanted. So he called on his wife to obviate his difficulty. "Honey," said he, "Honey, come here and"—

"Och, by ——," said *Pat*, interrupting him, "that's jist what I want!"

Revolutionary Anecdote.—Among the many instances of intrepid and daring courage displayed during the Revolutionary war, the following deserves to be recorded: At the battle of Eutaw, in the Cow Pens, in South Carolina, a British field piece was so stationed as to annoy the Americans exceedingly, and it was very desirable to silence it. Accordingly Col. Howard called on Capt. Anderson of Montgomery county, in this state, and said to him, "Anderson, we ought to take that piece of artillery," pointing to it, "for it annoys us very much." Anderson, who was waiting for orders, marched to the muzzle, followed by a file of men, and firing his cartridge in the ground, with a sudden leap, stood upon the muzzle, and drove his cartridge through the touch hole. The men followed immediately, and bayonetted the matrossers, until it was completely in the possession of the Americans. This gallant exploit was of great importance, as it turned the fortune of the day in favour of the sons of Liberty.

A correspondent of the American Turf Register, resident in Illinois, mentions a curious fact of the Turkey Buzzard, which has heretofore escaped the observation of Naturalists. It is stated on the authority of Major John Pillers, and sworn to, that the Turkey Buzzard, when deprived of eye-sight, can restore it by placing its head under its wing. It is said that Major Pillers made many experiments and always with the same result—one of which is thus related:—"Having no sharp pointed instrument at hand other than a common pin, with that he punctured one of the eyes, the aqueous humor flowed out, a white film came over the eye, and all its lustre instantly disappeared. The head was then placed under the wing of the bird, where it remained a few minutes only—and when taken out, the eye had resumed its usual brilliancy, appearing as sound as the other, with not a speck upon it. The Major states that he ripped open the eyes of a Buzzard not less than fifty times in the course of three or four months, and once at a log-rolling ten times in one day. The head was, after each mutilation, placed under the wing, and the power of vision was completely restored:—*Louisville Herald.*

Influence of the Moon on Rain.—From the comparison of a series of observations, continued for twenty-eight years at Munich, Stuigard, and Augsborg, by Professor Schubler, it appears that the maximum number of rainy days takes place between the first quarter and the new moon. The number of rainy days in the last of these intervals, is to that in the first as 6½ to 8½, or, in round numbers, as 5 to 6. And this proposition is not only true of the twenty-eight years taken together, but also of the separate groups of four years, which gave analogous numbers; we, therefore, conclude that it rains more frequently during the wane of the moon. The results obtained by Schubler receive support from a series of observations made by Pilgram, at Vienna. On 190 repetitions of the same phase, Pilgram found the falls of the rain to be as follows. New moon 26, mean of the two quarters 25, full moon 29, consequently, at Vienna, as well as Augsburg and Stuigard, it rains more frequently on the day of the full, than on that of the new moon. Arago remarks in regard to the observations: "Confining ourselves to the principal results, it seems difficult to resist the conclusion that the moon exercises an influence on our atmosphere; that in virtue of this influence, rain falls more frequently towards the second octant, than at any other period of the lunar month: and lastly, that the chances of rain are fewest between the last quarter and the fourth octant."

THE PATRIOTIC MILKMAID.

During the war in the Low Countries, the Spaniards intended to besiege the city of Dort, in Holland, and accordingly planted some thousand soldiers in ambush, to be ready for the attack when opport unity might offer. On the confines of the city lived a rich farmer, who kept a number of cows on his grounds, to furnish the city with butter and milk. His milkmaids at this time coming to milk their cows, saw, under the hedges, the soldiers lying in ambush; they, however, appeared to take no notice, and, having milked their cows, went away singing merrily. On coming to their master's house, they told him what they had seen; who, astonished at the relation, took one of the maids with him to a burgomaster at Dort, who immediately sent a spy to ascertain the truth of the matter. Finding the report correct, he began to prepare for safety, and instantly sent to the states, who ordered soldiers into the city, and commanded the river to be let in by a certain sluice, which would instantly put that part of the country under water where the besiegers lay in ambush. This was forthwith done, and a great number of the Spaniards were drowned; the rest, being disappointed in their design, escaped, and the town was thus providentially saved. The states, to commemorate the merry milkmaid's service to their country, bestowed on the farmer a large annual revenue, to compensate the loss of his house, land and cattle; and caused the effigies of a milkmaid milking a cow to be engraven on all the coin of the city. This impress is still to be seen upon the Dort coinage; similar figures were also set up on the water-gate of the Dort; and to complete their munificence, the maiden was allowed for her own life, and her heirs for ever, a very handsome annuity.

The Art of Soiling.—*From an account of the Tables d'hote, at Paris.*

"There is not a dish offered you which is not announced as excellent. And nothing so afflicting to the selflove of the hostess as the tacit denial of that fact, expressed by any guest's declining to employ his plate;—nothing, above all, so poignant as those uttered complaints which the excess of the detestable will at times extort from him. I tell you plainly, those spoken complaints will shorten the hostess's life. That woman is committing suicide by her exertions to provide for the nourishment of the public.

"Add to this the necessity under which she feels herself of hiding her chagrin,—of being gracious on all sides, and smiling whether she can or no. There is a smile which Lavater has forgotten, and which has never been classed by any other physiognomist: it is the smile in public, of princes, lemonade-girls milliners, and successful authors of tables d'hote,—artificial smile, mechanical smile,—a sort of sign, which has no reference whatever to the inside of the shop, or, in other words, to the state of the mind,—and which is hoisted up or taken down without any machine beyond that of the occasion demanding it. Just look at an hostess! If she does not see you, she is grave and apathetic; but if she catches your eye,—crack! there goes a smile for you: and she would smile just in the same way, for eight-and-forty hours together, if you would keep your eyes upon her for that length of time.

"And then, turn away your eyes;—crack! the smile is gone, and apathy returns! One would suppose that her smile was pulled by strings. But the drollest things are those fractions of a smile—those thousandth part of a smile—these infinitesimals of a smile, which she begins for you under an erroneous impression that you are looking at her; and interrupts suddenly, on finding her mistake, or which she, then, proceeds with in favor of your neighbour, in case your neighbour should take it into his head to look towards her.

"A Magpie's Cunning.—A gentleman who had a magpie told me that having stolen many articles, he watched him narrowly, and at length he was seen by him gathering pebbles, with much solemnity, and dropping them into a hole about 18 inches deep made to receive a line post. After dropping every stone he cried 'carach' triumphantly, and set off for another. Making himself sure that he had found the object of his search, the gentleman went to the place and found in the hole a poor toad which the magpie was stoning for his amusement."—*Book of the Seasons.*

Pleasures of Wine.—Lord Eldon was formerly (and may be now) celebrated as a *bon vivant*. "How many bottles," said his late Majesty to Stowell, "can your brother take at a sitting?" "Why, I really can't say; but I should think, your Majesty, any given quantity."

From the N. Y. Mirror.

A FRESH DISH OF SALMAGUNDI.

"Whip up a few moments pleasantly,
Lest they linger in passing along."

Most of the editors are surprised that any body should notice Hamilton's book. We lately attended a public meeting, and could not help remarking that the people who made all the noise were those who were constantly calling out *silence!*

The mayor happened to be in conversation with a friend, a few days since, as the omnibus called the "Gideon Lee" rolled past. "I was aware," observed his companion, "that your honor was destined to play many conspicuous parts in the great drama of human life, but I never expected to see you exhibited upon the *public stage!*"

No man in this community has a larger circle of acquaintances than Doctor ——. He stood in Wall street half an hour the other morning, talking with a friend and almost every body spoke to him as they passed. It is incredible the number of nods and bow d'ye do's, and how are ye's the learned physician received in the short space above mentioned. These, however, were so numerous as to induce his friend to remark—"Why doctor, you appear to be pretty well known in New York." "Yes," replied the M. D., with a little pardonable self-conceit, "I think if I were to commit murder they would find me out." "Why, yes," returned the other, "except you do it in the way of your profession." The doctor, it is said, did not relish the joke.

When Commodore Porter last visited this city, he spent much of his time at the hospital mansion of General Morton, who, as every body knows, is a gentleman of the old school, and a man of very agreeable wit and compliment. The walls of the general's library were graced with various productions of the pencil and graver, and among them full-length portraits of several distinguished naval officers—Decatur, Bainbridge, Perry, Morris, and others. The commodore expressed his admiration of the fidelity and effect of these; but said they were too large. "Now, I intend to add my portrait to your collection shortly; but it shall be done in quite a different style." "Then you do not like these?" said the general. "Not exactly," replied the commodore; there's entirely too much canvass." "That's a very singular objection for you to make," observed the facetious general, directing the attention of his guest to a small picture representing the engagement of the Essex with a frigate and a sloop of war, off Valparaiso, which hung in one corner of the room, "a very singular objection, indeed, when we have before us an evidence that it will require double the usual quantity of canvass *to take you.*"

There are many good stories in circulation respecting our worthy fellow citizen, Preserved Fish. The following, we believe, has never before been published. This gentleman, in early life, was a sea-captain. One day his vessel was hailed by a brig, when the following dialogue took place: "Ship a-hoy!" "Halloa!" "Who's your captain?" "Preserved Fish." "Who?" "Preserved Fish." The master of the brig, thinking he was misunderstood, and wondering at the stupidity of the opposite party, again applied the trumpet to his mouth and bawled out, "I say, mister, I don't want to know what your cargo is; but what's your captain's n-a-m-e?"

The late Major Fairlie was a marked, original and peculiar character. When the new constitution of the state was submitted to the people for adoption, they were required to deposite either the word *yes* or *no* in the ballot boxes. Those who no accepting the good and rejecting the bad parts of it. No alteration or amendment whatever would be permitted. It must either be taken as a whole, or not at all. Major F. thought the new document, in many respects, far preferable to the old one, but he did not altogether fancy it as it stood. On being asked his opinion, he said, "that instrument is like a good oyster, but it's plaguy hard to be compelled to swallow the shells along with it."

The pious Mr. ——, who, by the way, is suspected of being no better than he should be, notwithstanding all his professions, a short time since rebuked a well-known merchant of this city for using profane language. "Your discourse is ungentlemanly and impious," said Mr. ——. "You should break yours if of such an abominable practice." "I know it," returned the dealer in cotton-bales and profanity; "but most men fall into some error or other unknown to themselves, yet they are entirely innocent of all intention to do wrong, notwithstanding all their little inaccuracies—now, I swear a great deal, and you pray a great deal, yet neither of us, I'm confident, means any thing by it."

It is becoming quite fashionable to call the Broadway omnibuses after the distinguished characters of the town. Accordingly, we have "*the* General Ware," "*the* Commodore Neptune," "*the* Alderman Turtle," and "*the* Ladies this, that and t'other." Not long since, a fine commodious wagg, with spanking greys, and a formidable whip, dashed over the pavements in gallant style, with the name, "*the* Lady Rowell," conspicuously painted on the pannel. All eyes were turned toward her in admiration and astonishment. "What a brilliant turn-out—but who is the Lady Rowell?" exclaimed every body. The question was asked from Wall street to Leroy place, round the Battery and back again: and strange to tell, nobody knew, nobody had seen, nobody had ever heard of *the* Lady Rowell! People began to shake their heads, wink their eyes, and look wise upon the subject; but still the birth, parentage and condition of the fair unknown were profound mysteries—shadows, clouds and darkness rested upon her, until a knowing fellow "let the cat out of the bag," and astonished the whole civilized world with the information that the coach was named after *the driver's wife!*

Lines written on a Puncheon of Spirits.

BY PHILIP FRENEAU.

Within these wooden walls confined,
The ruin lurks of human kind;
More mischiefs here united dwell,
And more diseases haunt this cell,
Than ever plagued the Egyptian flocks,
Or ever curned Pandora's box.

Within these prison walls repose
The seeds of many a bloody nose;
The chattering tongue, the horrid oath;
The first for fighting, nothing loth;
The passion quick, no words can tame,
That bursts like sulphur into flame,
The nose with diamonds glowing red,
The bloated eye, the broken head!

Forever fastened be this door!
Confined within a thousand more;
Destructive friends of hateful shape,
Even now are plotting an escape,
Herein by scanty hopes restrained,
In slender wooden hoops contained,
In all their thirst of death inside
Revenge, that ne'er was satisfied;
The tree that bears the deadly fruit
Of murder, maiming, and dispute;
Assault, that innocence assails;
The images of gloomy jails;
The giddy thought, on mischief bent,
The midnight hour in folly spent:
All these within this cask appear,
And Jack the hangman in the rear.

Thrice happy he, who, early taught,
By nature, ne'er this poison sought;
Who friendly to his own repose,
Treads under foot this worst of foes;
He, with the purling stream content,
The beverage quaffs, that nature meant,
In reason's scale his actions weighed,
His spirits want no foreign aid;
Nor swelled too high, nor sunk too low,
Placid he easy minutes flow;
Long life is his in vigor passed,
Existence welcome to the last,
A spring that never yet grew stale—
Such virtue lies in—Adam's Ale.

SINGULAR VERACITY

Will be found exemplified in the subsequent story; it is an extraordinary case, and whether true or false may be rendered conductive to moral improvement.

"A Spanish cavalier, having assassinated a Moorish gentleman, fled from justice. He was instantly pursued; but availing himself of a sudden turn in the road, he leaped, unperceived, over a garden wall. The proprietor, who was also a Moor, happened to be at that time, walking in the garden, the Spaniard fell upon his knees before him, acquainted him with his case, and in the most pathetic manner implored concealment. The Moor listened to him with compassion, and generously promised his assistance. He then locked him in a summer-house, and left him, with an assurance, that, when night approached, he would provide for his escape. A few hours afterwards, the dead body of his son was brought to him; and the description of the murderer exactly agreed with the appearance of the Spaniard, whom he had then in custody. He concealed the horror and suspicion which he felt and returning to his chamber, remained there till midnight. Then going privately into the garden, he opened the door of the summer-house, and thus accosted the cavalier: "Christian," said he, "the youth whom you have murdered was my only son. Your crime merits the severest punishment. But I have solemnly pledged my word for your security; and I disdain to violate even a rash engagement with a cruel enemy." He conducted the Spaniard to the stables, and, furnishing him with one of his swiftest mules, "Fly," said he, "whilst the darkness of the night conceals you. Your hands are polluted with blood; but God is just, and I humbly thank him that my faith is unspotted, and that I have resigned judgment unto him."—*Dr. Percival.*

Achilles, the warrior.—This intrepid chief is represented as the bravest of all the Greeks in the Trojan war. During his infancy, his mother, Thetis, is said to have plunged him into the waters of the river Styx, and thereby made every part of his body invulnerable, except the heel, by which she held him. His education was entrusted to the centaur Chiron, who taught him the art of war, and made him master of music; and, by feeding him with the marrow of wild beasts, rendered him vigorous and active. Vulcan, at the entreaties of Achilles's mother, made the young hero a strong suit of armour, which was proof against all weapons. He slew Hector, the bulwark of Troy, tied the corpse by the heels to his chariot, and dragged it three times round the walls of Troy. In the tenth year of the siege, Achilles was charmed with Polyxena; and, as he solicited her hand in the temple of Minerva, it is said that Paris aimed an arrow at his vulnerable heel, which inflicted a wound that caused his death.—Thus perished the brave Achilles—

"He whom the silver-footed goddess bore,
That brave attemptive spirit, that could feel
Death's wounding stroke at no place but his heel;
Swift as the dart he cast, as arrows fleet,
Who, though he best could, least would use his feet,
He, for whose arms, such stern deeds did rise,
That Ajax would not live without the prize."

Moral—Never make love in church.

From the Wilkesbarre Gleaner.

OWE NO MAN.

Pray take my advice, if a fortune you'd get,
Pay off what you owe, and then keep out of debt.

This may be bad poetry, but, depend upon it, it is excellent sense. It is an old saying, that the debtor is a slave to the creditor. If so, half the world enter into voluntary servitude. The universal rage to buy on credit, is a serious evil in this country. Many a married man is ruined by it.

There was Titus Thornbury, who was an industrious man. He had got as good a farm as lay in the north parish of Applebury. But unfortunately he gave way to the prevailing fashion of getting in debt, and a bad life he led of it. At thirty he owed £1,000. His farm yielded about that sum. He could not live without purchasing some things, and so all the money he could raise went to pay principal and interest on his debt, he had every thing to buy on credit. So at the year's end, with interest and cost, and no loss of time, and extra charge for things be-caused he did not make ready pay, he was just as deeply involved as the year before. Thus embarrassed, disheartened and dunned, was poor Thornbury for twenty years.

Not so with his cousin, Ned Foster. He owed but a few on man. The produce of his farm was about the same as that of Thornbury's; but as he was not forced by duns, or executions to sell it out of season, he got the highest price; as he paid for things when he got them, he had them ½ per cent. cheaper—as he paid neither interest nor cost, and lost no time in running to borrow money or see his creditors, he laid up £90 a year, and lived quite as well as his cousin, and infinitely happier.

When poor Thornbury saw a man riding up the road, his anxious looks told him as plainly as it could tell, "plague on that fellow, he has come to dun." When a sudden rap at the door announced a visitor no matter how lately he had been dunned, he turned pale and looked sorrowfully anxious, until the visitor was known.

Many a man goes into the store for a single article. Looking around, twenty things strike his eye; he has no money; buys on credit. Foolish man! Pay day must come, and ten chances to one, like death as finds you unprepared to meet it. Tell me, yo who have experienced it, did the pleasure of possessing the article bear any proportion to the pain of being called on to pay for it when you had it not in your power?

Good people, hark ye: A few rules, well kept, will contribute much to your happiness and independence. Never buy what you do not really want. Never buy on credit when you can possibly do without. Take pride in being able to say "I owe no man." Wives are sometimes thoughtless; daughters now and then extravagant. Many a time when neither the wife nor the daughter would willingly give a single pang to the fond father's bosom, they urge and tease him to get articles, pleasant enough to be sure to possess, but difficult for him to buy; he purchases on credit, is dunned—sued; and many an hour made wretched by their folly and imprudence. Old Robert presents his compliments to the ladies, and begs they would have the goodness to read the last eight lines once a week till they get them by heart, and then act as their own excellent dispositions will direct.

Above all things, good people, never go in debt to a tavern. To grog, to toddy, to sling, to bitters! Oh horrid! what a bill! Never owe your shoemaker, your tailor, your printer, your blacksmith, or labourer. Besides the bad policy of keeping in debt, it is downright injustice to those whose labor you have received all the benefits of.

How happy the farmer who owes not a pound,
But lays up his fifty, each year that comes round:
He fears neither constable, sheriff, nor dun:
To Bank or to Justice has never to run.
His cellar well fill'd, and his pantry well stor'd,
He lives far more blest than a prince or a lord;
Then take my advice, if a fortune you'd get,
Pay off what you owe, and then keep out of debt.

Spanish Women.—A gentleman, who appears to have made use of much discrimination and observation in his travels, and to have studied pretty closely the character and manners of the female sex, has recorded the result of his studies, in reference to the ladies of Spain, as follows:

Women, in every country, have some peculiar attraction which characterize them. In England, you are charmed by the elegance of their shape, and the modesty of their behaviour; in Germany, by their rosy lips and by the sweetness of their smiles; in France, by their amiable vivacity, which animates all their features. The sensation which you experience at the approach of a handsome Spanish lady, has something so bewitching that it sets all description at defiance. Her coquetry is less restrained than that of other women. She cares little about pleasing the world in general. She esteems its approbation much more than she courts it; and is perfectly contented with one, if it be the object of her choice.

If she neglect nothing which is likely to carry her point, at least she disdains affectation, and owes very little to the assistance of her toilet. The complexion of a Spanish woman never borrows any assistance; art never furnishes her with a colour which nature has denied to her, by placing her under the influence of a burning sun. But with how many charms is she not endowed, as a compensation for her paleness! Where can you find such fine shapes as theirs, such graceful movements, such delicacy of features, and such lightness of carriage? Reserved, and sometimes, at first sight, even rather melancholy, when she casts upon you her large black eyes, full of expression, and when she accompanies them with a tender smile, insensibility itself must fall at her feet. But if the coldness of her behaviour do not prevent you from paying your addresses to her, she is an decided and enterprising in her disdain, as she is seducing, when she permits you to hope. In this last case, she does not suffer you to be long in suspense; and perseverance is followed by success. The bonds of a handsome Spanish woman are less pleasant to support than difficult to avoid.—Their caprices, the natural offspring of a lively imagination, are sometimes obstinate and absurd. But it is not easy to reconcile with these transient humours the constancy of most of the Spanish women in their attachment. The infatuation which they occasion, and which they experience, so different from all extreme situations that do not last long, is often prolonged beyond the ordinary time; and I have seen in this land of ardent passions more than one lover die of old age.

On the Coldness of my Love.

My love—a steam-boat I will prove her,
And I'm the paddle-wheels so wide—
With all my power I strive to move her,
Yet, like those wheels, I'm put aside.

Loss of Weight in Cooking Animal Food.—It is well known that in whatever way the flesh of animals is prepared for food, a considerable diminution takes place in its weight. As it is a subject both curious and useful in domestic economy, we shall give the result of a set of experiments which were recently made in a public establishment; they were not undertaken from mere curiosity, but to serve a purpose of practical utility.

28 pieces of beef, weighing 280 lbs. lost in boiling 73 lbs. 14 ozs. Hence, the loss by beef in boiling was 26¼ lbs. in 100 lbs.

19 pieces of beef, weighing 190 lbs. lost in roasting 61 lbs. 2 ozs. The weight of beef lost in roasting appears to be 33 lbs. in every 100 lbs.

6 pieces of beef, weighing 90 lbs. lost in baking 27 lbs. Weight lost by beef in baking, 30 lbs. in each 100 lbs.

27 legs of mutton, weighing 260 lbs. lost in boiling, and by having the shank bones taken off, 62 lbs. 4 ozs. The shank bones were estimated at 4 ozs. each; therefore the loss in boiling was 23 lbs. 8 ozs. The loss of weight in legs of mutton in boiling is 21½ lbs. in each 100 lbs.

"35 shoulders of mutton, weighing 350 lbs. lost in roasting 108 lbs. 10 ozs. The loss of weight in shoulders of mutton by roasting is about 31½ lbs. in each 100 lbs.

16 loins of mutton, weighing 144 lbs. lost in weight 49 lbs. 0zs. Hence, 34 loins of mutton lose by roasting about 384 lbs. in each 100 lbs.

10 necks of mutton, weighing 100 lbs. lost in roasting 32 lbs. 6 ozs.

From the foregoing statement, two practical inferences may be drawn. 1st, In respect to economy, that it is more profitable to boil meat than to roast it. 2d, Whether we roast or boil meat it loses, being cooked from one-fifth to one third of its whole weight.—*Philosophical Mag.*

Paper made from Corn Husks.—The famous Cobbet states that he has received from a paper manufacturer at Guilford, (Eng.) fifty sheets of paper made from the husks of corn which he had only sent off to be manufactured the week before. This, he says, is a discovery absolutely without a parallel, and will save the nation a million a year sent out of it for rags. He says he will cancel the title pages of his book, which is already printed, for the purpose of having the title pages printed on paper made of the husks of corn itself. Certainly the ingredient is worth the experiment, and we should be glad to see our American paper manufacturers try it. Good wrapping paper is now made of common straw; and when we recollect the firmness, texture, and complexion of corn husks, we are not surprised that an ingenious man should have thought of it as a material from which to manufacture paper. In the increasing and accumulating demand for printing paper, occasioned by the wants of the press, it is certainly desirable that some cheaper substitute may be found than the rags from which it is now made. And should it result that the husks of our Indian corn afford such a substitute, it would confer a most essential benefit by affecting a material saving to the country.—*Troy Press.*

New Process for cleaning Linen.—The society for the encouragement of Arts and Manufactures have rewarded Mr. Morris for a method of cleaning silk, woollen and cotton goods, without injury to the textures or colour. Take raw potatoes, well washed, and rub them on a grater over a vessel of clean water to a fine pulp; pass the liquid matter through a coarse sieve into another tub of clean water; let the mixture stand till the fine white particles of the potatoes are precipitated; then pour the mucilaginous liquor from the peculiar, and preserve the liquor for use. The article to be cleansed should then be laid upon a linen cloth on a table, and sponged repeatedly with the potatoe liquor till the dirt is perfectly separated. The article should then be washed several times in clean water to remove the loose dirt, and may be afterwards smoothed and dried. The coarse pulp which does not pass the sieve is asserted to be of great use in cleansing worsted curtains, tapestry, and other coarse goods. The mucilaginous liquor of the potatoes will clean silk, cotton, or woollen goods of any kind, without damaging the texture of the article, or affecting the color. It is further applicable to the removal of dirt from oil paintings or soiled furniture, and the dirty painted wainscots may be cleansed by wetting a sponge in the liquor, then dipping it in a little fine clean sand, and rubbing the wainscot.

Rural Economist.

From the Albany Evening Journal.

Cultivation of Silk in the Northern part of the United States.—The numerous and detailed experiments which we have from time to time laid before our readers, on the subject of silk culture, must have convinced them that no obstacle exists in the successful prosecution of this great and important branch of domestic industry. The following experiment from the N. H. Spectator, made by Dr. Frost, of Plainfield, N. H. of 45,30, not only establishes the fact that the worm will perfect its cocoon in the northern states, but that the whole business is perfectly simple. He states that he had no knowledge on the subject from personal experiment and observation previously to his present undertaking. The Doctor observes:

On the 20th June last my eggs were hatched. I counted out 1500, and took a few more to supply the place of those that should die in several stages, say from 50 to 100. These were uncounted. My calculation was to raise about 1500. By reason of the cold and rainy summer, the worms were retarded in their growth, as will always happen—warm and dry weather being the climate suited to the full perfection of the worm, and to facilitate its growth and maturity, yet the food in either case will be about the same—the only difference will be the length of time required for the insect to eat the same quantity of leaves. The first cocoon was wound on the 30th day of the age of the silk worm. After the fourth moulting, or in other words, shedding of their skin—for they shed their skin, four times during their life, before they commence winding their balls or cocoons—they are usually about 10 days in winding up their cocoon. Previous to their moulting the 4th time, I counted about 1150; so that 50 had died out of the 1500, besides the worms I held in reserve as above stated. Of these 1450 worms, besides those that died during this last age of the worm and during their winding, I counted 912 that remained on the shelves the 40th day; 586 on the 42d day; 309 on the 43d day; 186 on the 44th day; 90 on the 45th day; 43 on the 46 day; 26 on the 47th day; 13 on the 48th day. In ten days from the beginning of winding, all had wound their cocoons except 13 worms. In 4 days more these were all wound. The whole time these silk worms were progressing through their several ages, each age designated by the moulting, including the winding, were 53 days—retarred no doubt by the cold and dampness of the season. There died in the whole 257 during the several ages, till the completion of the cocoon. I had 1243 cocoons of all descriptions, and but few, say 15, that would not reel off. The reserved uncounted worms are not included in this estimate.

The weight of cocoons before reeling, and as soon as they were picked from the bushes, weighed 4 lbs. 5 oz; 20 cocoons weighed precisely one oz.

Raw reeled silk, - - - 6½ ounces
Raw silk, - - - - 11 ounce.

Making the whole product of silk nearly one half pound.

The weight of leaves consumed and wasted was 75 lbs.

After I had found the quantity of leaves the 1500 worms consumed, I made a comparison with a statistical table communicated in letter to the 20th Congress of the U. S. by Hon. James Mease, on the method of rearing silk in Bavaria, and found by this table 20,000 silk worms consumed 1000 lbs. mulberry leaves—exactly corresponding to 75 lbs. for every 1500 worms; and that from 7 to 10 lbs. of cocoon makes a pound of raw or reeled silk—from this estimate the product of my experiment nearly coincides, for 4 lbs. and 5 oz. produced 7½ ounces of silk. Nor does this estimate of the consumption of leaves and the product of silk materially differ from the estimate and exact result of Count Dondolo—transmitted to Congress by the Hon. Richard Rush, then Secretary of State.

It will readily be perceived, that the rearing of silk worms, in our state, is practicable, and with due management equals the product raised in Bavaria, and the careful management in the extensive laboratory of Count Dondolo, where 8 ounces of eggs, or 160,000 worms are reared. In this laboratory the leaves are chopped, the thermometer regulates the temperature, and the hygrometer the dampness of the atmosphere; and every measure of precaution is used to secure the worms from disease—the ventilation, by stoves, and the cleanliness—reading whatever treatises and observing all the nice directions contained therein, any person would almost shrink from the task and become discouraged, before they attempted to enter a field where so many obstacles seem to threaten him. I have chopped no leaves, made no fire but once or twice, and then when the weather was extremely cold and damp for the season. I gave them what they would eat, and they appeared to know what to do with the leaves as well as any other insect; and not more or a less about it.

I am fully of opinion that the culture of silk is easily learned as any other kind of business or art—and that many families in every town would find as profitable reward for their labor, as our rich farmers do, by correspondent care and exertion. ELIAS FROST.

Plainfield, August 27, 1833.

Doctor Anderson's mode of keeping milk and butter.—The pernicious method of keeping milk in leaden vessels, and salting butter in stone jars begins to gain ground in this country, as well as elsewhere, from an idea of cleanliness. The fact is, it is just the reverse of cleanliness; for, in the hands of a careful person, nothing can be more cleanly than wooden dishes; but under the management of a slattern, they discover the secret when stone dishes do not. In return, the latter communicates to the butter and the milk which has been kept in them a poisonous quality, which inevitably proves destructive to the human constitution. To the prevalence of this practice, I have no doubt, (says the Doctor,) we must attribute the frequencies of palsies, which begin to prevail so much in this kingdom; for the well known effect of the poison of lead is debility—palsy—death!

Fitting Turnips.—As the turnip harvest is approaching, we take the liberty of suggesting to those who cultivate the Swedes, our method for pitting them for winter. The pits are limited to two feet in width, and of an indefinite length, and are dug in a dry situation, seldom more than two feet deep. When the pit or hole is filled with roots as high as the surface of the ground, the turnips are laid by hand, the tops out, and sloping to the centre, until they terminate in a ridge which is generally about two feet above the ground. The whole are then covered with straw, and then with earth. The important point follows: The crown of the ridge is then pierced with an iron bar, at intervals of a yard, and the earth pressed out, so as to leave an entire aperture into the turnips, and into each of these apertures a wisp of twisted straw is loosely inserted. The roots will heat, and unless the rarified air is permitted to escape, the turnips are apt to rot. The openings permit its escape, without danger of the frost doing injury. With this precaution we have not lost one bushel in a thousand. The same course would no doubt be beneficial in preserving the *mangel wurzel*.

B.

Rot in Sheep.—The rot in sheep has been cured by equal quantities of carbonate of iron and common salt, well mixed. A dose of from two to four drachms of the mixture to be given in gruel, for three or four mornings in succession. It will bring the flankes away in great numbers. Mr. Jones, chemist, Eden-row, Dolgelley, has seen sheep slaughtered shortly after having taken the above medicine, which were nearly cured. Purple or black spots in the skin mark the rot; and when sheep lie, like a hare, on their belly, it is a symptom of their being infected with that disease.

Tortoise Shell.—The following singularly barbarous process for obtaining the tortoise shell is abstracted from an Indian newspaper, called the Singapore Chronicle: This highly prized valuable production, when caught by the Eastern islanders, is suspended over a fire, kindled immediately after its capture, until such time as the affect of the heat loosens the shell to such a degree that it can be removed with the greatest ease. The animal, now stripped and defenceless, is not at liberty, to re-enter its native element, caught in the ensuing season, or at any subsequent period, it is asserted that the unhappy animal is subjected to a second ordeal of fire, rewarding its captures this time, however, with a very thin shell. This, if true, shows more policy and skill than tenderness in the method thus adopted by the islanders; it is a question less proof, too, of tenacity of life in the animal, and must further be accounted a very singular fact in natural history.

To Produce Onions of a Large Size.—The Horticultural Register recommends the following method of obtaining large onions. When the beds are formed by the usual method, tramp them heavily, and roll them firmly. On this compact surface, sow the seed and cover it at the usual depth with a rich compost. The bulbs, instead of making, will spread superficially to a good size, and ripen earlier.

Isaac Norcross,

Boot and Shoe Maker, No. 86 Noble street below Fourth, Philadelphia, respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has re-commenced the above business in the Gentlemen's branch only, where he hopes, by punctuality to orders, to merit a generous share of public patronage; his work shall be of the best materials and cost and workmanship. N. B. Repairing done neatly, and with dispatch.

nov 23—3m*

Caution.

All persons are hereby forbid trusting my wife, Hannah Woglam, on my account, as she having left me, I am resolved to pay no debts of her contracting.

JOHN WOGLAN.

nov 30—3t*

Family Flour.

The subscribers are respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have procured a plentiful supply of superior wheat, from the Juniata Valley, and are therefore, now manufacturing at their steam mill, in 10th street, second door above Callowhill—Family flour of an extra quality, which they will deliver to customers in any part of the city, at short notice and on reasonable terms.

N. B. Horse-feed and coloured wheat also for sale, at reduced prices.

D. COGGINS & CO.

nov 30—4t*

Ellis Middleton, Surgeon Dentist,

No. 188 North Fourth Street, N. L.

To be let, a three story house, with basement story and bath house. North Fourth street above Callowhill. It is a single gentleman would furnish and occupy, it would suit a doctor or both persons.

nov 30—3t*

A Ramage Printing Press.

For sale, a good Ramage Printing Press; the Bed bears 20 inch pres. Apply at the office of the Saturday Evening Post, No. 26 Carter's Alley.

nov 9—tf

Removal.

Dr. T. J. Crossman has removed his office from 117 S. Third street, to No. 36 South Seventh street, one door below Chestnut.

nov 16—6t*

M. S. Foster,

Dentist and manufacturer of Porcelain Incorruptible Teeth, respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he is now established at No. 154 Arch street, 3d door below Seventh, where he respectfully solicits a portion of public patronage.

oct 19—6mo

Business and Visiting Cards

Elegantly printed in Gold, Bronze and Ink, on polished ivory surface Cards, in appearance equal to Copperplate, at half the expense, by Wm. F. Geddes, 8 Library street.

From the United States Gazette of Oct. 4.—Among the specimens exhibited at the Franklin Institute, were samples of printing and engraving cards, done very handsomely by Wm. F. Geddes, No. 8 Library street, in gold, silver, bronze and ink, in a style that cannot be excelled for the improved taste, and of course can be done at very low rate. The beauty of execution in this distinguishes Mr. Geddes' work, and calls upon the taste and abilities exercised in the office of Mr. Geddes.

From the Pennsylvania Inquirer of Oct. 10.—Mr. Wm. F. Geddes, of the city, will soon acquire the reputation of painting upon wood beautiful visiting cards. We have before us some specimens from his office, No. 8 Library street. They are indeed beautiful—superior to any of the kind we have ever met with. They are of various patterns, and calculated for various tastes. The most fastidious cannot fail to be suited. We are quite in love with the neatness and finish of the article, and recommend all who desire visiting cards, to apply to Mr. Geddes.

nov 2—

Christian Library—New Vol.

Key & Biddle have commenced the second volume of that valuable and popular work, The Christian Library, comprising a series of standard Religious Literature, with Memoirs, by the Rev. Robert Hall, A. M. By Stephen H. Tyng, D. D. Rector of St. Paul's Church, Philadelphia.

The first volume of the Library comprises the following interesting matter—

Memoir of the Rev. Robert Hall, A. M. By Gregory, LL. D. F. R. A. S. Professor of Mathematics to the Royal Military Academy.

History of the Influence of Reformed Religion in France. By the Rev. Edward Bickersteth, M. A. late Fellow of Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge.

Notices of Thompson on Infidelity. The Active Christian. Scripture Characters of Occasions. The Lessons. Conversations on Religion, with Lord Byron. The Valley of Bones. Memoir of Eliza and Domestic Portraiture.

The Life of William Cowper, Esq. compiled from his Correspondence and other authentic sources of information, containing remarks on his writings, and on the peculiarities of his interesting character, never before published. By Thomas Taylor.

The Testimony of Nature and Revelation to the Being, Perfections, and Government of God. By the Rev. Hugh Farquhar, author of the History of the United States of America, till the termination of the War of Independence, in Lardner's Encyclopedia.

An Essay on the Spirit and Influence of the Reformation, a work which obtained the prize for the following question, proposed by the National Institute of France: "What has been the influence of the reformation by Luther on the political situation of different states of Europe, and on the progress of knowledge?" By C. Villers, Professor of Philosophy in the University of Gottingen. Translated from the French, with an introductory Essay, by Samuel Miller, D. D. Professor in the Theological Seminary at Princeton, N. Jersey.

Neander's Life of Robert Ferrar, and Taylor's Letters.

Eusebius's Ecclesiastical Historian's Harmony. Jerem